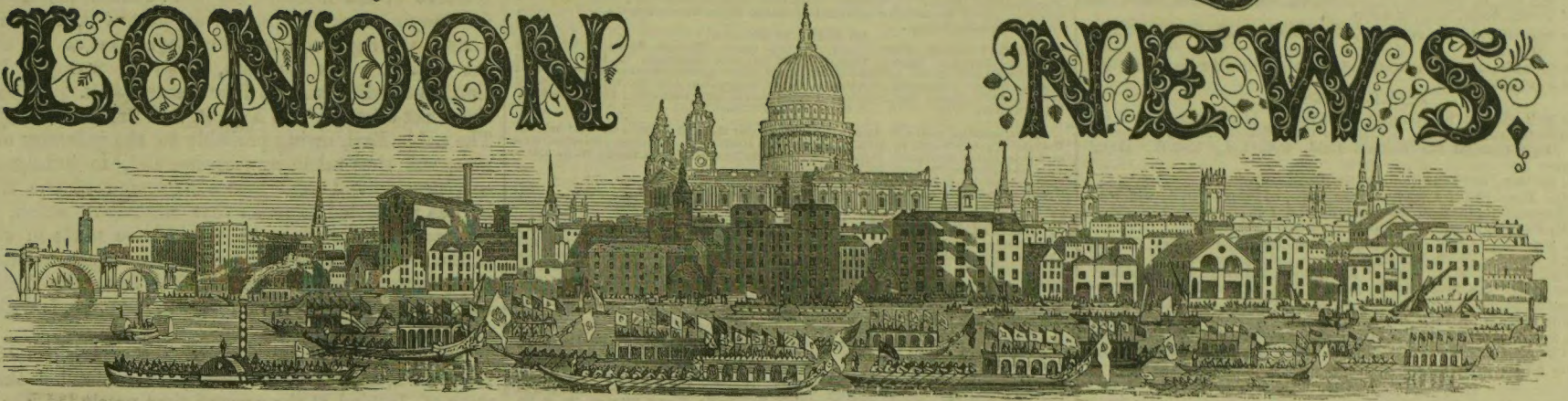


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

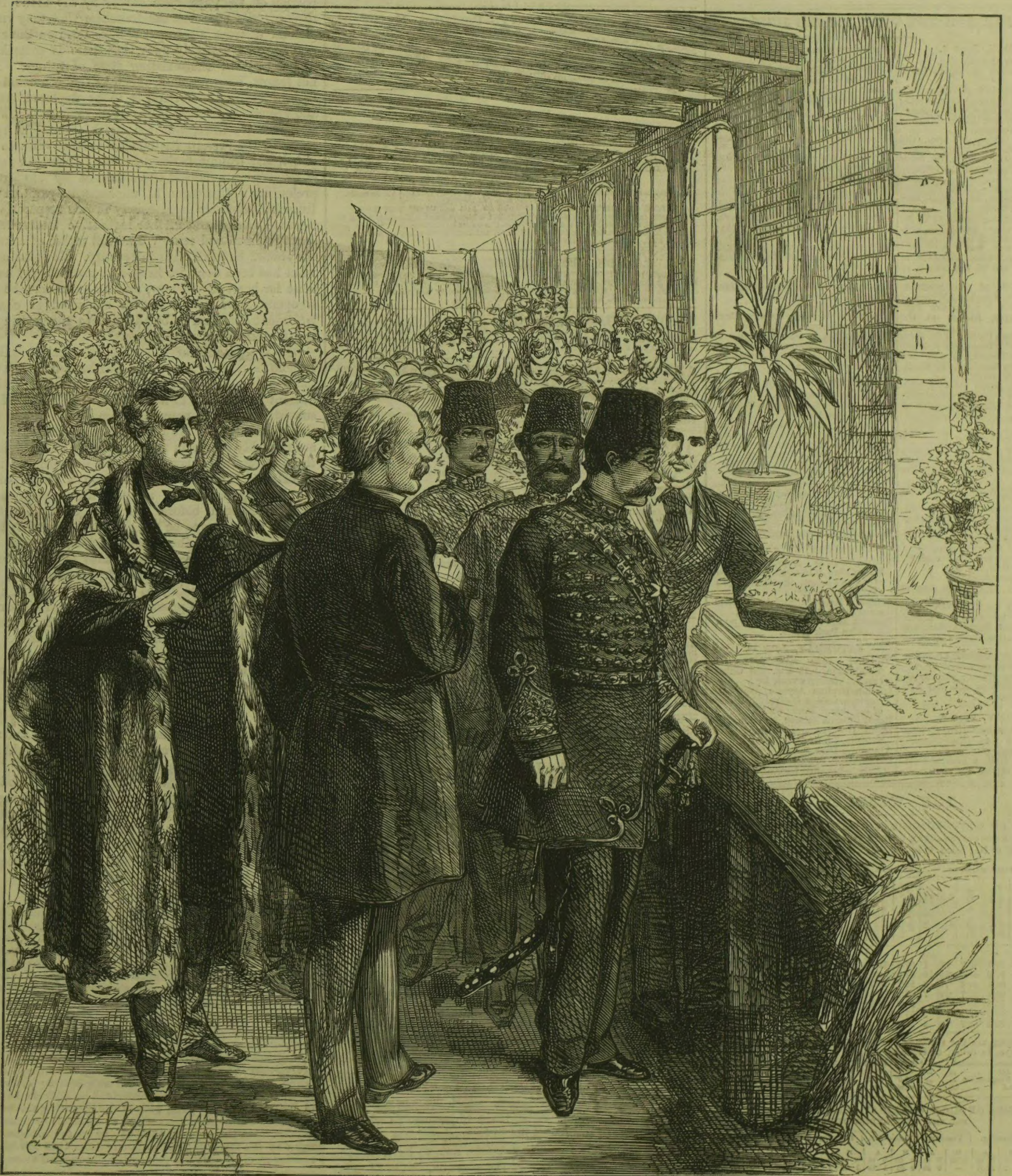


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1766.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d



THE SHAH AT MANCHESTER; INSPECTING A PIECE OF CALICO PRINTED WITH PERSIAN WORDS OF WELCOME.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at 69, Springfield-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Mr. Walter Shaw, of Callao, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at 58, Cadogan-place, S.W., the wife of W. Henry Farneby, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd ult., at The Retreat, Claremont, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of P. Turner Wills, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Dundas Castle, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. H. Dundas, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at 19, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Lady Augusta Vivian, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. James's, Paddington, Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., to Charlotte Cuyler, daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Reid, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Royal Engineers.

On the 1st inst., at Christ Church, St. Albans, Herts, by the Rev. R. N. Buckmaster, B.A., Philip Pericles Green, Esq., of Patras and Alexandria, to Grace Emma, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Doveton, and widow of J. W. H. Harvey, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields. No cards.

On the 19th ult., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester, assisted by the Rev. Edward Wynne, B.A., Vicar of All Saints, Hatcham Park, John T. Denniston, son of the late John Denniston, Esq., of Greenock, N.B., to Jessie, fourth daughter of Richard Knowles, Esq., of 11, Queen's-gardens, London, and Lisbon. No cards.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, Francis Newbould, Esq., of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, to Sarah, second daughter of the late James Hoare, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Bournemouth, Frances Jeanie Dicks, only child of Marion and the late William Henry Foster, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Ceylon, the dearly-beloved wife of Samuel Drummond, of Bradford.

On the 27th ult., at her residence, 62, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Elizabeth Anne, widow of Francis Wigg, Esq., late of Bedford-row and of Frogmore, St. Albans, aged 73.

On the 23rd ult., Thomas Fanshawe Parratt, Esq., of Effingham House.

On the 26th ult., at Londonderry House, Park-lane, after a long illness, Lady Avarina Mary Vane-Tempest, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, aged 15 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.		Wolverhampton Horticultural Society's Show.	
Fourth Sunday after Trinity.		British Orphan Asylum, Slough, election at City Terminus Hotel, noon.	
Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.		Royal Toxophilite Society, ladies' day.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Harvey, Rector of Homsey.		Abingdon Races.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Antrobus, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. C. A. St. John Midway; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Derry.		Nottingham Races, July meeting.	
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.		Mersey annual regatta (Channel match from Liverpool to Barrow).	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. F. W. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (eighth Boyle Lecture).		Alexandra Park, fête for the London Foresters' Asylum.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.		King's College, soirée.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.		National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the Queen's, 500 yards; Alexandra, 600 yards; and other prizes).	
St. Stephen's, South Dulwich (for St. Anne's Asylum Society), 11 a.m., the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.		Liverpool Races, summer meeting.	
MONDAY, JULY 7.		Archery Meeting at the Crystal Palace (three days).	
National Rifle Association, meeting at Wimbledon begins, 9.15 a.m. (the Alfred, Alexandra, and other prizes).		Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.		Royal Botanical Society, exhibition, 2 p.m., and evening fête.	
Christian Evidence Society, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. (the Bishop of Gloucester on the Present Aspect of Christian Evidences).		Scarborough Dog Show.	
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.		Miss Edith Wynne's Evening Concert, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.	
Philharmonic Society, last concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.		King's College, commemoration service, noon, sermon by the Lord Bishop of Winchester; distribution of prizes, 2.30 p.m.	
Sheffield Athletic Festival.		THURSDAY, JULY 10.	
Royal Mersey Yacht Club Annual Regatta.		Full moon, 6.33 a.m.	
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual meeting at St. James's Hall, 1.30 p.m. (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair).		State Concert, Buckingham Palace.	
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. C. Hall on a Boat Journey on the river Wami; Sir Bartle Frere on Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa).		National Hospital for the Paralysed, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, election, 1.30 p.m.; annual meeting, 4 p.m. (the Right Hon. Sir Charles Percy Herbert in the chair).	
TUESDAY, JULY 8.		West Drayton Races, July meeting.	
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the Prince of Wales's prizes, the St. George's challenge vase, &c.).		Metropolitan Amateur Regatta.	
Royal Albert Hall, a general meeting of the Corporation, noon.		Royal Toxophilite Society.	
		National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the Queen's, 600 yards; Alexandra, 600 yards; and other prizes).	
		Boston Yacht Club Regatta.	
		FRIDAY, JULY 11.	
		National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the Prince of Wales's prizes, the St. George's challenge vase, &c.).	
		Seamen's Hospital Society, general court (at 14, Bow-lane), 2 p.m.	
		Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
		Alexandra Park Races.	
		SATURDAY, JULY 12.	
		National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the China cup, St. George's vase, &c.).	
		London Orphan Asylum, Watford, commemoration festival (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).	
		Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	
		Alexandra Park Races.	
		Booksellers' Provident Retreat, at Abbots Langley, festival, 5 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Rain meter Correlated.	Temp. surface of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
June	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°				
25	29.983	59.1	45.2	62	57.5	64.9	WSW. WNW.	263	.000	
26	30.150	57.6	48.5	73	10.47	64.5	WNW. WSW.	264	.000	
27	30.092	64.1	54.0	67	6.55	73.0	WSW. W.	308	.000	
28	30.014	62.4	51.7	70	7.57	73.8	WSW. WNW.	167	.000	
29	29.852	63.3	58.5	85	50.4	79.1	ESE. SE.	191	.345	
30	29.788	59.3	56.1	90	57.6	62.6	W. NW.	149	.456	
July 1	29.962	62.3	52.7	73	55.1	71.6	NW. WNW.	118	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.991	30.113	30.028	29.937	29.739	29.933
Temperature of Air	60.2	62.3	67.4	70.5	60.4	68.3
Temperature of Evaporation	59.9	53.7	60.6	66.0	59.2	57.3
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	WNW.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 27	10 55	11 27	11 57	12 05	12 30	1 13
10 27	10 55	11 27	11 57	12 05	12 30	1 13

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JULY 5, Bellini's Tragic Opera, NORMA—Pollione, Signor Aramburo; Groves, Signor Medini; Flavio, Signor Sinigaglia; Adalgisa, Mdlle. Bauermeister; Clotilde, Mdlle. Filomina; and Norma by Mdlle. Titiana.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 7 (last time but one this season), FAUST—Faust, M. Capoul; Mephistopheles, Signor Castelnary; Valentino, Signor Mendioroz; Wagner, Signor Casaboni; Sichel, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Marla, Mdlle. Bauermeister; and Margherita, Madame Christine Nilsson.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 8 (first time this season), Mozart's Opera, LE NOZZI DI FIGARO—Cherubino, Madame Trebelli-Bettini (her first appearance in that character these three years); Il Conte, Signor Rota; Figaro, Signor Agnesi; Bartolo, Signor Borella; Basilio, Signor Rinaldini; Don Curzio, Signor Sinigaglia; Antonio, Signor Casaboni; Susanna, Mdlle. Ostava Torriani (her first appearance in that character); and La Contessa, Mdlle. Titiana.

NOTICE.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced (for the first time), a new and original Romantic Opera, entitled IL TALISMANO. The Music by M. W. Balfe. Principal characters by Signor Campanini, Signor Rota, Signor del Puente, Signor Cantoni, Mdlle. Marie Roca, and Madame Christine Nilsson.

Doors open at Eight o'clock; commence at Half-past.

Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week of the Season.—MONDAY (Last Time), ROMEO AND JULIET. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, PYGALION and GALATEA. Friday (by desire), THE WICKED WORLD. SATURDAY (Mr. BUCKSTONE'S BENEFIT, and Last Night of the Season), Mr. Sims' Melody will sing twice, the Comedy of SINGLE LIFE UNDER AN UMBRELLA, and Mr. Buckstone's Few Words at Parting, &c.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

Reproduction, for a Limited Number of Nights, of the Great Historical Play of CHARLES I. Every Evening, at 7.30, WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—Mr. C. Warner, Miss G. Pauncefort, &c. At 8.15, CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Huntley, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Moray, Mr. E. F. Edgar; Ireton, Mr. R. Markby; Eleanor, Miss G. Pauncefort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. To conclude with MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore, Mr. F. W. Irish, and Mrs. Egan.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Particular Attractions THIS DAY

and NEXT WEEK.
Saturday, July 5.—National Music Meetings (second day), Grand Concert, &c.
Monday.—Grand Fountain Display.
Tuesday.—National Music Meeting, Grand Concert, &c.
Wednesday.—Archery Fête (first day).
Thursday.—National Music Meetings, Great Chorus, Grand Concert; Archery Fête, &c.
Friday.—Archery Fête (last day).
Saturday.—National Music Meetings (last day), Distribution of Prizes.
The Fine-Art Courts and Collections, including the Picture Gallery (the works on sale), the Technological and Natural History Collections; all the various illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature; and the Gardens and Park always open. Music and Fountains daily.
Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Five Shillings. Guinea Season Tickets free.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Casins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LAST CONCERT, MONDAY, JULY 7, at Eight o'clock. Mdlle. Titiana will sing three times. Symphony, C. P. E. Bach; Concerto, Rode; Violin, M. Coly; Overture, "St. John the Baptist" (MS.), G. A. Macfarren; Capriccio Brillante in B Minor, Mendelssohn; Piano-forte, Mdlle. Carcano. Symphony, No. 7, in A, Beethoven; Overture, "Jubilee," Weber. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s. and 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD, having been presented at this Hall for EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON, an instance of popularity without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 1s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olliver's, 40, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment.

entitled MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Last Season.

HARDY GILLARD, the Great American Lecturer, has

arrived, and WILL OPEN in the ST. JAMES'S (Large) HALL, with his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK, OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY, TO CALIFORNIA, on MONDAY, JULY 14, at Three and Eight.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY.

The Third Term commences MONDAY, OCT. 20. Madame Sainton-Dolby receives Candidates for Admission at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, every Tuesday afternoon, from three to four o'clock, until the middle of July, when she leaves town until the Academy reopens.
Prospectuses, containing all particulars, can be obtained of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

THE NATIONAL CANINE SOCIETY.—Presidents,

his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, P.C.; the Right Hon. the Earl Howe.—Will be held on OCT. 2, 3, 4, and 6, a GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW, at NOTTINGHAM. 105 Silver Cups and Prizes, £800. Entries close Sept. 2. Lists may now be had from the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. G. V. Wakerley, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

will shortly close their THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm

on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

A change of regime for Ireland is a proposal which the British public is not quite prepared to entertain. It savours somewhat of impatience. It may come to be needed, but this is not the most fitting time for it. The wisest suggestions must be set aside as unwise when they are inopportune. It chances sometimes that, after a constitutional disease has been arrested by the vigorous treatment of one medical man, the sequelæ of that disease, usually extremely troublesome, attract the notice and elicit the recommendations of another medical man not, perhaps, professionally called in, but on terms of considerable intimacy with the patient's family. There may be sound sense in these recommendations, but they may, nevertheless, be premature. Earl Russell, at an advanced age, of a very active and useful public life, has laid himself open, in our judgment, to the charge of having somewhat hastily interposed for the purpose of securing for Ireland the kind of government which he believes her present condition demands. Of course, he is courageous and self-confident, and we may say also, of course there is much in his diagnosis and his prescription which claims for them serious consideration. The main objections to what he has volunteered to suggest lies in its untimeliness. Though an old man, he is, in some respects, apt to be a little in advance of the necessities of the occasion. On Monday

night, in the House of Lords, he moved the second reading of a bill of his own for the better government of Ireland. Having previously described, on the first reading, the principal scope and features of his measure, he not unnaturally abstained from saying a single word in support of it, reserving for himself the right of answering objections at the close of the debate. The question, however, was put by the Lord Chancellor, and no Peer rose to speak. He declared the "not-contents" to have it, and the bill was rejected. The noble Earl, owing probably to the infirmity of deafness, was thus taken by surprise, and, in indulgence to so venerable and venerated a statesman of the Empire, he was permitted to make that statement which, under ordinary circumstances, he would have made in support of the second reading. There was a slight debate, and the question was put a second time from the Woolsack; but, as may be supposed, it was negatived without a division.

Whatever may be said of the provisions of Earl Russell's measure, it can hardly be contended that the state of Ireland at the present time precluded him from calling attention to the subject. When in one part of that country riotous disturbance has taken place, of such extent and severity as to endanger hundreds of lives and to entail actual injury upon large numbers of people; when in other parts of the same country agrarian outrages, though fewer than they were, cannot be punished because juries, owing to intimidation, refuse to convict culprits upon overwhelming evidence; and when a large portion of the population testify by the mode in which they exercise the electoral franchise that they view with general distrust all Imperial legislation on their behalf, no one can reasonably deny that there is something unsatisfactory in the existing state of things. It does not follow, however, that, much as this condition of facts and of feeling in Ireland is to be deplored, immediate and specific legislation is the true remedy for it. Possibly, not too little, but too much, attention has been given by the present Parliament to the variable phases of popular feeling in the sister isle. There is a possibility of developing a morbid consciousness by too great and prolonged a treatment of unpleasant symptoms. Earl Russell's proposals erred chiefly in this respect. Ireland does not really need further legislative treatment, but a strict regimen and rest. We do not mean, of course, that she should be dealt with in severity. We mean only that what has been done for her—and great things have been done for her—should now, and for some time, be allowed to operate, and should not be subjected to changes of treatment supposed to be adapted to the passing moods and temper of her people.

It is quite clear that the material condition of Ireland is rapidly improving. She is deriving unquestionable benefit from those heroic remedies which Parliament has applied to her case. The means of regular subsistence for her population are more widely diffused than formerly, and are more easily available. Tenants are tolerably secure in their holdings, and, relying upon the protection of law, are more enterprising in their industry. The comforts realised by a large portion of the working population are on a higher scale than they have ever been before. It may be that there still remain anomalies to be rectified, and injustices to be redressed. But, on the whole, law has placed Ireland in a position fully as advantageous as that which is enjoyed by the people of England. Under these circumstances, the true policy is obviously to let things take their course, always premising that the administration of the law, as it stands, shall be firm and impartial. We do not think much of the cry for Home Rule. It will, perhaps, be found inconvenient at the next general election. But it is essentially hollow. It is grounded upon no want which the people of Ireland thoroughly feel. At any rate, the Imperial Parliament has fairly attempted to remove everything in the shape of real grievance. There may be some details of reform yet wanting, and these may be brought forward and considered as opportunity may serve. But if Government does its duty with ordinary moderation, tact, and wisdom, we see no reason for despairing of the ultimate condition of Ireland; and we confidently hope that, not many years hence, her people may appreciate the position in which she has been placed, and may, in temper and feeling, as well as in law, become an undivided part of the United Kingdom.

The half-yearly meeting of the British Orphan Asylum, at Slough, which is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, was held, on Thursday week, at the institution, under the presidency of the Marquis of Hertford. There was a large gathering of the friends of the institution. The Rev. James Hill, D.D., late Head Master of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, honorary examiner to the asylum, announced the result of the examination, which was highly satisfactory. The chairman then distributed the prizes and certificates.

The vestry of Hackney has passed the following resolution:—"That, in order to commemorate the recent visit of her most gracious Majesty the Queen to the East-End, it is desirable that the houses now called 'Agnes-terrace' should be called Victoria-gate; and at the entrance to Victoria Park, where her Majesty graciously received an address, there should be fixed a handsome gate, with tablet recording the Royal visit; that the resolution be forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the request that the suggested alteration in the name of the street may be ordered; also that the Chief Commissioner of Woods be respectfully requested to consider the suggestion as to the erection of a gate and memorial."

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience on Thursday week at Windsor Castle to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Ripon, and Viscount Sydney. Comte d'Harcourt, French Ambassador, was introduced to her Majesty and presented new credentials. Count Münster also presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the German Empire. The Brazilian Minister and the Minister for Costa Rica afterwards presented their credentials; and the Greek Minister and Spanish Minister presented their letters of recall. They were severally introduced by Earl Granville. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Dr. Alexander Nisbet, R.N., hon. physician to her Majesty; and Captain George Biddlecombe, R.N. Subsequently the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Sydney. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Ham, Old Windsor, to see the drainage works of the castle and water supply to Windsor Great Park. Mr. Easton, the engineer, and Mr. W. Menzies met the Queen and explained the mechanical arrangements. The Hon. Emily Hardinge, Lady in Waiting to Princess Louis of Hesse, arrived at the castle from Darmstadt. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and the Hon. Emily Hardinge dined with her Majesty. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford left the castle on the following day. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Hon. Emily Hardinge dined with the Queen.

Saturday last was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the coronation of the Queen. The day was observed with the customary honours. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, went to Chiswick House, and was present at the garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Queen travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to and from Chiswick, being escorted from and to the railway station by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The Duchess of Sutherland and Viscount Sydney met the Queen at Chiswick, and were, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, in attendance upon her Majesty. The Queen returned to the castle at half-past seven o'clock. The Hon. Emily Hardinge left and the Bishop of Peterborough arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated. Prince Arthur left the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Earl of Zetland arrived at the castle, and delivered up the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Earl. The Queen conferred the dignity of Knight of the Garter upon the Earl of Leicester, and invested him with the ribbon and badge of the order. Her Majesty afterwards knighted Dr. Joseph Ritchie Lyon Dickson, physician to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia (where he has lived twenty-five years), who is now in attendance upon the Shah. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Bishop of Peterborough left the castle.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and Grand Duchess Cesarevna arrived at the castle; also his Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess de Brunnow and Earl Granville. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Cesarevna, and Princess Beatrice, drove out. The Prince of Wales and the Cesarewitch rode to Cumberland Lodge and visited Viscount and Viscountess Bridport. Her Majesty's stag-hounds were brought from the kennels by the Queen's huntsman, and the hunters belonging to the Prince of Wales and to the establishment of the Royal Hunt were also brought out for the inspection of their Imperial and Royal Highnesses. The Earl of Cork was present. The Queen's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Russian Ambassador and Countess de Brunnow; the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady in Waiting; the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady in Waiting to the Princess of Wales; Princess Kourakine, Lady in Waiting to the Grand Duchess Cesarevna; Earl Granville; General Zinovieff, General Stürler, in attendance on the Cesarewitch; and Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting. The band of the Grenadier Guards played in the quadrangle of the castle during her Majesty's dinner. A numerous party were assembled after dinner. Her Majesty's private band played in the Drawing-room before the Royal family, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the visitors.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna partook of breakfast with Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore, and afterwards visited the Wolsey and St. George's Chapels. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna left at one o'clock for London. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Russian Ambassador and Countess de Brunnow, and Earl Granville also left the castle. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle to luncheon. The Shah, accompanied by the Persian Princes and the Sadr Azim, arrived at Windsor to take farewell of the Queen. His Majesty was received at the railway station by Prince Leopold, who accompanied the Shah to the castle, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted at the railway station, and also in the quadrangle of the castle. The route from the station was lined by the household troops. A battery of the Royal Horse Artillery was stationed in the Long Walk, and fired a Royal salute. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice, received the Shah at the Queen's entrance. The Duchess of Sutherland, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the great officers of state were in attendance. The Queen conducted the Shah along the corridor, through the Drawing-room, the North Gallery, and the Tapestry-room to the Waterloo Gallery and Library, returning by St. George's Hall and the corridor to the White Drawing-room, where refreshments were served. Refreshments were also served in the Green Drawing-Room for the suite in attendance; after which her Majesty conducted the Shah to the Queen's entrance, and there took leave of his Majesty. After leaving the castle the Shah, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove to Frogmore, and visited Prince and Princess Christian, and, after taking leave of the Princess, walked to the mausoleum, where his Majesty took leave of Prince Christian, and proceeded to the gardens and planted a tree, near the aviary, in commemoration of his visit. Prince Leopold afterwards accompanied the Shah to the railway station, upon his return to London.

The Queen has walked and driven out daily.

A state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 10th inst.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Harriett Phipps have succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. The Prince and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch went to the Stockbridge Races on Thursday week. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna were present at a dance given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Grosvenor House. On the following day their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a match at polo between the household cavalry and light cavalry at Lilliebridge Grounds, Brompton. In the evening the Royal and Imperial party, with Prince Arthur, went to the Strand Theatre. On Saturday last Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, arrived at Marlborough House on a visit. The Prince and Princess gave a garden-party at Chiswick in honour of the Shah of Persia. There were present the Shah, with the Persian Princes and a numerous suite. The Queen, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince Waldemar, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their respective suites. Invitations were issued to nearly two thousand personages. The bands of the Grenadier Guards and the Rifle Brigade and the Hungarian band were in attendance. The Baroness and Miss de Reuter were presented by the Grand Vizier to the Shah at the garden party. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London, the Rev. Albert H. Sitwell, and the Rev. J. Troutbeck officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna and Prince Waldemar, were present at the fête given to the Shah at the Crystal Palace. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, left Marlborough House on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Cesarewitch, dined with his Royal Highness the Master and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. On Thursday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were entertained at a dinner and an evening party by the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House. The Prince and Princess, with their Royal and Imperial visitors, have taken daily rides and drives. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince Arthur, went to the Strand Theatre on Tuesday evening. His Royal Highness, as Master of the Trinity House, presided, on Wednesday, at a banquet given by the Master and Elder Brethren at their corporate hall on Tower-hill. On Thursday the Duke gave a dinner and an evening party at Clarence House, St. James's, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein distributed the prizes at the Orphan Asylum, Wandstead, on Thursday week; and was afterwards present at a déjeuner given by the committee, at which Prince Christian presided.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), yesterday week, visited the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road.

Prince Arthur's admission as an honorary member of the Haberdashers' Company was celebrated, on Tuesday, by a banquet in the company's hall. His Royal Highness cordially responded to the toast of his health.

Princess Eugénie of Oldenburg, niece of the Emperor of Russia, with her husband, Prince Alexander, has arrived at Steephill Castle, Ventnor.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the American Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl and Countess of Carysfort, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Eldon, Countess Julia of Jersey, Earl Fortescue, Countess Dowager Cowper, the Countess of Lovelace, the Countess Dowager of Newburgh, Countess Metaxa, Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Countess Manvers, Lord and Lady Hylton, Lady Dashwood, Dowager Lady Henniker, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Garnier, who resigned the deanery of Winchester about a year ago, died on Sunday morning, in his ninety-eighth year.

Deputations from various religious bodies waited, on Monday, upon the Shah, and presented addresses to him.

Both Houses of Convocation reassembled at Westminster on Tuesday.

A new organ for the parish church of Honiton was opened on Wednesday week. The service was choral, processional hymns were used, and the Bishop of Oxford was the preacher. The organ, which cost £1000, was played by Dr. Wesley.

South Elkington church, Lincolnshire, was reopened on the 24th ult., after restoration, the cost of which had been chiefly borne by the late Rev. W. Smyth, patron, and the Rev. J. G. Smyth, Rector of the parish.

On Wednesday the Marquis of Westminster laid the foundation-stone of a church which is intended to be an adjunct to St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The site (given by the Marquis) is in Graham-street, Belgrave-square.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of St. James's Church, Pleckgate, Blackburn, was laid, with Masonic honours, by Brother Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, the R.W.P.G.M. of East Lancashire, assisted by the grand officers of the province, in the presence of the local members of the order of Freemasons in full costume, the Orange Lodges of the district, numbering 800 persons, &c. The edifice will cost £3500, and will accommodate 644 persons, one half of the sittings being free and unappropriated. Mr. W. T. Carr, barrister, gave the site, in addition to a subscription of £100. A number of working men have subscribed their names for £5 each, to be paid at 2s. 6d. a week.

The parish church of Eastwick was reopened on the 10th ult., after having been closed for more than a year. The old church, consisting of transepts, nave, and chancel, had long been in a decaying and unsafe condition. Now, thanks to the generosity of the patron, Mr. Hodgson, of Gilston Park, the church has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. Mr. A. Blomfield, of London, was the architect employed.

A conference of persons interested in the Bishop of London's Fund has been held in Willis's Rooms. The Bishop of London, who presided, congratulated the friends of the movement on their comparative success—half a million sterling being no small sum to raise. He recounted what had been already done, and indicated the new organisation it was intended to frame. The Primate and Lord Hatherley afterwards spoke in sanguine terms about the success of the fund.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Monday evening, at Exeter Hall, over a meeting called to consider the petition recently presented to Convocation in favour of confession in the Church of England. His Lordship, in a very vigorous speech, denounced this proposal as an attack upon the fundamental principles of the national Church, and invited the laity to take up the subject. The meeting passed enthusiastically motions repudiating Romish practices and calling upon the hierarchy of the Church to repress them.

There was a special celebration of the holy communion at St. Paul's, on Wednesday, in connection with the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—the Archbishop of Canterbury being the celebrant. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Derry. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Archbishops and Bishops at a banquet at the Mansion House. The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, Dublin, and a number of other dignitaries of the Episcopal Bench were present. The health of the Primate and the members of the Episcopate was drunk with great cordiality, and the toasts included the ministers of other denominations, for whom the Rev. N. Hall returned thanks.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Examiners in the Moderation Mathematical School, Oxford, have issued the following class list:—Class I. T. Bowman, scholar, Wadham; C. H. Hinton, Balliol; F. H. Stevens, scholar, Queen's. Class II. J. W. Baines, scholar, Wadham; A. Cartwright, scholar, Queen's; F. H. Dalby, exhibitioner, Christ Church; A. E. Drinkwater, postmaster, Merton; G. W. Duncan, junior student, Christ Church; J. M. Dyer, exhibitioner, Worcester; W. F. Fagan, scholar, Corpus; W. W. M. Hunt, exhibitioner, Merton; W. P. Johnson, exhibitioner, University; J. S. Lane, Jackson Scholar, Merton; A. J. Miller, scholar, Exeter; E. H. Moscardi, scholar, Worcester; E. Strode, exhibitioner, Queen's; W. D. Tarbet, junior student, Christ Church; C. O. Trew, Bible clerk, All Souls; F. W. Weaver, demy, Magdalen; P. Williams, exhibitioner, Corpus. Class III. T. B. Jones, scholar, Jesus; R. W. S. Pinney, University; A. R. H. Saunders, University. Mr. James Eastwick, scholar of University, has been elected to a vacant fellowship at Trinity. There were fourteen candidates.

The June examinations for matriculation in the University of London commenced on Tuesday. The total number of candidates this year is about 595.

Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at the distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students at University College. Professor Sanderson, the Dean of the Science Faculty, read the report for the session 1872-3, which recorded a gratifying increase in the number of students, more especially in connection with the fine-arts school. As the recipients of prizes came to the table they were loudly cheered, warm plaudits being reserved especially for the successful lady students, and for those who, as natives of foreign countries, must have had peculiar difficulties to contend with. One young gentleman from Japan was very warmly received, and similar honours were accorded to students from Calcutta, Bengal, and other places. The Jews' commemoration scholar was Mr. Henry Forster Morley, of London. The Andrews prizemen (students of two years' standing) were Mr. C. A. Russell, of London, £50; and Mr. F. Stock, of Devonport, £40. The Andrews prizemen of one year's standing were Mr. Henry Forster Morley, £30; Mr. Martin Lewis, of Chester, £25; and Mr. J. V. Jones, of Swansea, £25—the two last mentioned having been equal.

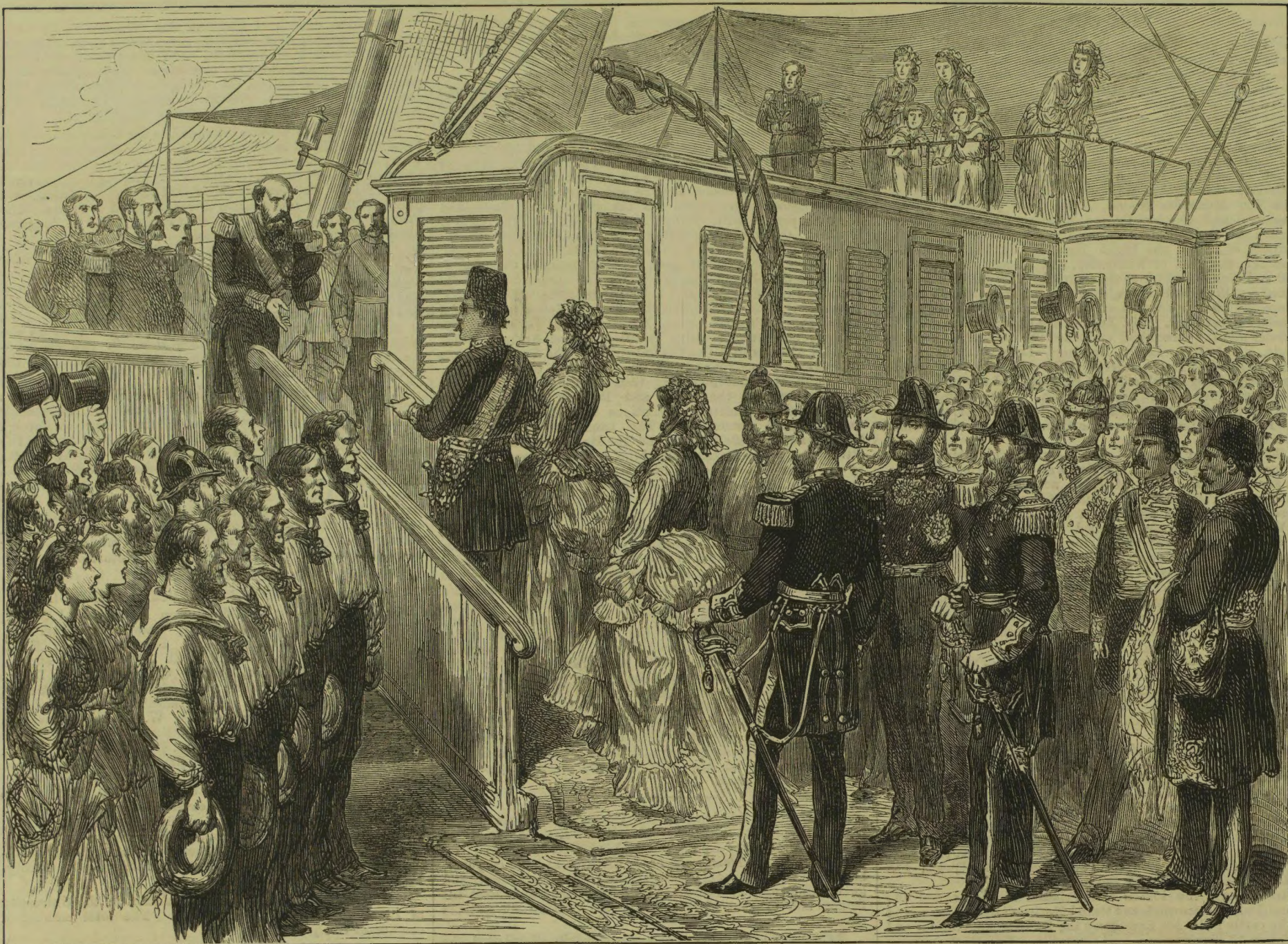
The new statutes issued by the governing body of Rugby School, appointed under the Public Schools Act, 1868, ordain that the Head Master shall in future be "a Protestant of the Church of England," and an M.A. or something higher. The Head Master is to have the appointment of all the assistant masters, but their number and emoluments are to be settled by the governing body.—The list of honours read out on speech day (last week) as gained by Rugbeians in the various branches open to competition, whether academic, civil, or military, during the year ending midsummer, 1873, included one prize essay, two first classes in final classics, one ditto final mathematics, two ditto law, &c., five ditto natural science, and two open fellowships at Oxford; also two first classes in class I. Tripos and one wrangler at Cambridge; twelve open scholarships or exhibitions (one musical); four commissions in the Royal Engineers, the first, twelfth, thirteenth, and sixteenth places; two ditto in the Royal Artillery, ninth place both times; seven passed into the Military Academy, Woolwich; two ditto Indian Engineers; three Indian Civil, the fifth, seventh, and twenty-seventh places; Chinese Civil, third place; together with a large number of second-class and minor distinctions. Another open fellowship, together with a first class, was reported just too late to be included in the list.

Last Saturday Lord Vernon laid the foundation-stone of a chapel for Trent College, which is being erected in memory of the late Mr. Francis Wright, of Osmaston Manor, who was a very large contributor to the college and the first chairman of its board. Lord Vernon afterwards distributed the prizes, among which were a gold medal given by the Duke of Devonshire, and the prizes and certificates gained at the Cambridge local examination, for which Trent is a centre.

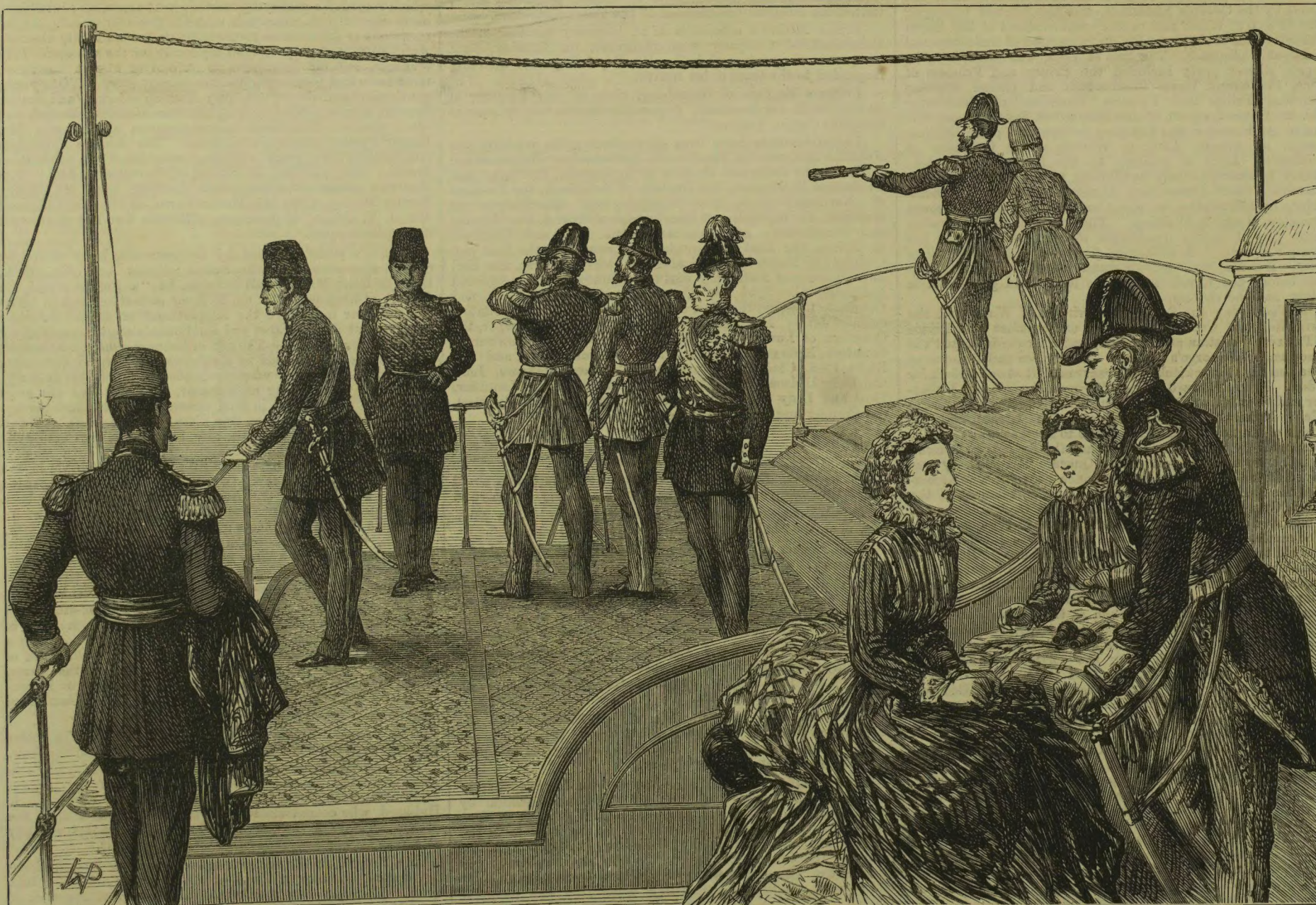
The annual meeting of gentlemen educated at Winchester was held at Willis's last week—the Lord Chancellor in the chair.

The annual commemoration at Radley College took place on Monday last. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Robert Phillimore, the school prizes were given away by Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who congratulated the warden and school upon the flourishing state of the college, and upon the honours recently gained at Oxford and Cambridge by former pupils.

Mr. Forster, as the senior member for Bradford, on Wednesday opened the new buildings of the grammar school in that town. The right hon. gentleman, in speaking of the work of the Endowed Schools Commission, expressed his conviction that it had been far more successful than had been generally anticipated.



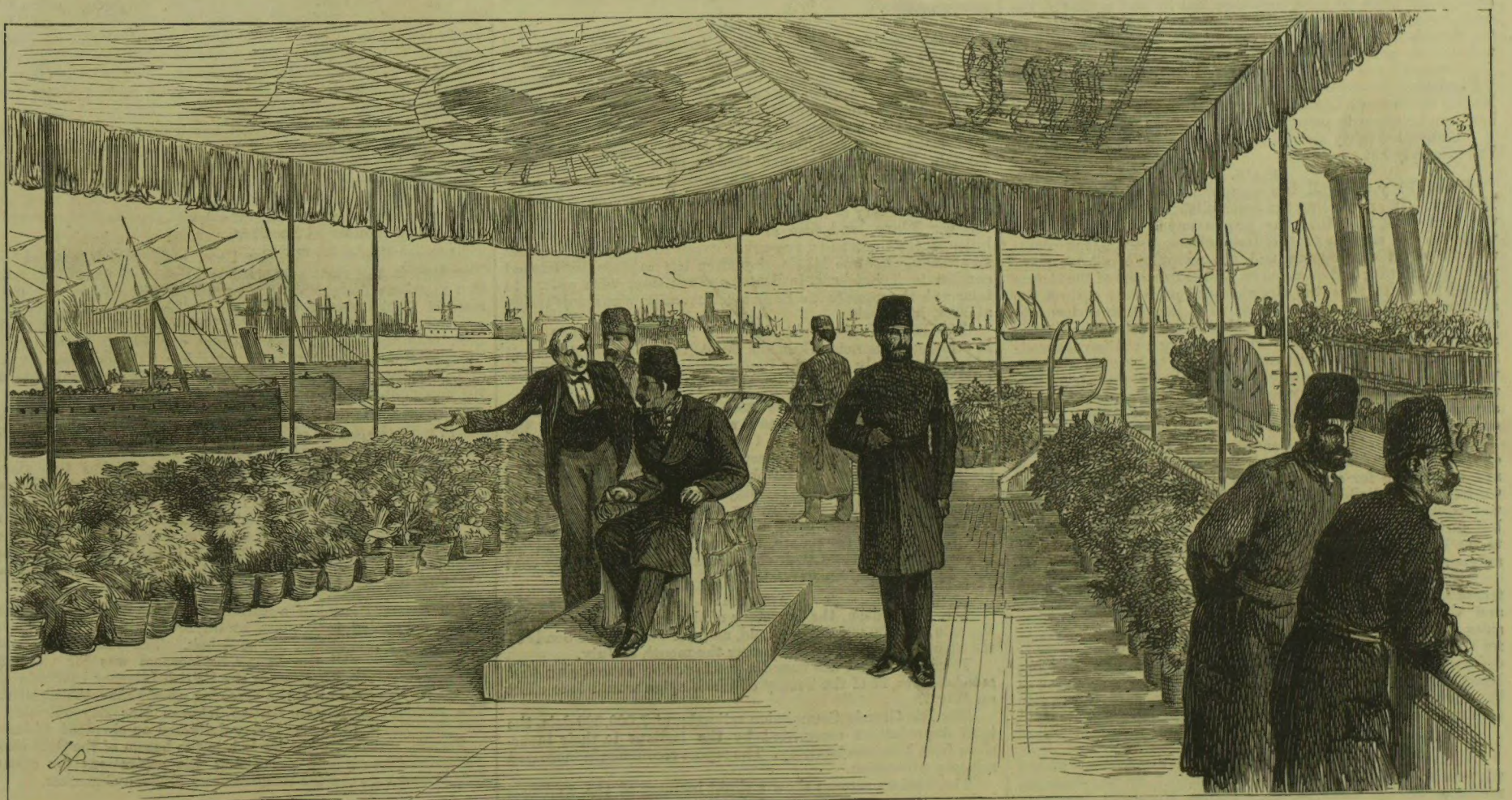
THE SHAH AT PORTSMOUTH: GOING ON BOARD THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT.



THE SHAH VIEWING THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD.



THE SHAH AT LIVERPOOL: THE MAYOR READING THE ADDRESS.



THE SHAH ON THE MERSEY, AT LIVERPOOL.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 3.

Paris is at present entirely occupied with the coming Shah, to the exclusion of far graver and more serious subjects. The preparations for his reception are being actively pushed forward, and there is no doubt that they will be carried out with the taste and completeness which distinguish such things in France. The Duc de Broglie has asked for 350,000*fr.* to defray the cost of the reception; and the Municipality of Paris, without voting any fixed sum for the same purpose, have decided to do all they can in the way of display. They have, therefore, appointed a committee, with unlimited powers, and have issued a full and striking programme, amongst the details of which figures the somewhat curious one of the illumination of the ruins of the Tuileries. The Shah will enter Paris by the Arc de Triomphe, and an army of workmen is engaged upon the decorations in this quarter. Masts for the display of flags are rising out of the ground in the Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde in all directions, and one is forcibly reminded of the week which preceded the Emperor's fête in days gone by.

M. Ranc is, next to the Shah, the person occupying most of the public attention at the present moment. Where he is no one seems to know, but from his retreat he has sent forth a long and able letter of defence. In this he describes how he acted during the Commune. After trying to accommodate matters at the outset, he submitted to be elected a member for the ninth arrondissement, in the hope of being able to effect more good in that position. He admits having in that capacity signed two decrees, but gives very good reasons for this. As soon as blood was shed, however, by the Communists, in the first sortie, he resigned, and after that took no part in public affairs. The absurd canard of his possessing papers which incriminate M. Thiers he denies *in toto*. As to his hiding on the entry of the Versailles troops, he did so because friends of his, who had done no more than himself, were arrested; and he did not care about sharing their fate. He cannot, however, wind up without a hit at M. de Cassagnac, whom he declares to be afraid of him. This, of course, the latter has denied, and has issued a challenge in reply. In the meanwhile, despite M. Ranc's protest that to try him would be to attack the principle of universal suffrage, the preliminary preparations for his trial are being actively pushed on. Of course, in the event of his not appearing, he will be proceeded against *en contumace*.

After the stormy scene in the Assembly on the subject of the civil burials we have been favoured with an interval of comparative quiet. The different committees have been working steadily, and the committee appointed to examine into the circumstances attending the election of M. Thirigny for the Nièvre having presented an unfavourable report, that gentleman's seat has been declared vacant. As usual, however, a week could not elapse without a tempest of some kind; and one took place yesterday, on the occasion of M. Dufaure bringing forward his long-threatened motion for the immediate discussion of the constitutional bills. The prospect of this question being brought before the Assembly has been exciting much interest, and it is reported that great diversity of opinion existed amongst the various groups of deputies as to the course to be pursued. On Tuesday M. Dufaure gave formal notice of his intention to bring the affair before the House in a somewhat modified manner, and merely to urge the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the bills before the recess. Yesterday the matter came on for discussion, and after a smart debate—in which M. Dufaure, M. Gambetta, and M. Léon Say took part—the motion of M. Laurent, to the effect that the bills should not be referred to a committee till the members had had time to consult their constituents during the recess, was carried by a fair majority.

Pilgrimages to the shrine of the Sacred Heart at Paray-le-Monial, a little town in the south-west, are the order of the day amongst the Legitimists. A large number of the deputies of that party proceeded thither on Sunday, and formally placed themselves under the protection of the Sacred Heart. Those familiar with the history of religious manias may remember that this was the place where Marie Alacoque saw those visions which created such intense excitement during the latter part of the seventeenth century. On the other hand, the people of Lyons seem determined to show how they feel in the matter of the civil burials, immense crowds congregating at every funeral. On Saturday several thousand people, it is said, had assembled to follow the coffin of a child, but were dispersed by the police.

Victor Hugo's "*Le Roi s'amuse*," on which the opera of "*Rigoletto*" is founded, has been prohibited at the Porte Saint Martin by General L'Amiral, and the *Dix Neuvième Siècle* has been temporarily suspended.

Summer has fairly arrived, and the weather is not only fine, but intensely hot.

SPAIN.

Senor Pi y Margall has completed the list of his new Ministry. In announcing the accomplishment of the task to the Cortes he said that the programme of the new Cabinet would be the same as that of its predecessor—viz., the maintenance of order, progress, and the adoption of all necessary political reforms; and he called on all the fractions of the Cortes to assist him to save the Republic and protect it against the artifices with which it was beset. The new Cabinet has laid several Constitutional and financial proposals before the Cortes, and that body has received very favourably a bill for suspending the Constitutional guarantees in the insurrectionary provinces. Resolute measures have been taken for the preservation of public order, and there is now little apprehension of any immediate action on the part of the Irreconcilables of the capital. Tranquillity has also been re-established at Seville.

The draught of the new Constitution provides that the President of the Republic shall be elected for four years, and shall not be eligible for a second term of office. Deputies of the Cortes are not eligible for office as Ministers. Public power is to be divided into judiciary, legislative, and executive. The bill further establishes municipal self-government, and grants to the Federal States legislative, administrative, and mercantile autonomy.

The Carlists have gained a victory over the Government troops under Colonel Castanon, who fell into an ambush, and were routed, and fled in disorder. The loss on both sides appears to have been rather serious. To compensate for this, the Government troops under General Cabrinety have defeated the Carlists, 1500 strong, led by Don Alphonso and Miret. The threatened rising of Carlists in Biscay seems to have actually taken place, 4000 of them having, it is reported, nominated a Government of Carlist notabilities.

ITALY.

All the Ministers resigned last week in consequence of the adverse vote of the House on the subject of the financial measures of the Government. Signor Minghetti has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Queen Isabella of Spain, before leaving Rome last week,

presented the Pope with a cross set in diamonds, and subscribed £800 to the Peter's Pence Fund. Her daughter gave £400.

Venetia was visited by an earthquake on Sunday morning. The shock was severely felt at Venice and Verona. At Feletto, near Conegliano, the church fell in, and several persons were killed; and in four villages near Vittoria some persons were killed and many injured. Similar, but less serious, shocks were experienced in various parts of Austria. There were other shocks in Italy on Thursday, and the waters of Santa Croce, a few miles south-east of Belluno, were boiling.

GERMANY.

In Monday's sitting of the Federal Council the Coinage Bill was adopted as amended by the German Parliament. The Federal Council also decided upon the establishment of a central board of health having a consultative character.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the new Court for the enforcement of the ecclesiastical laws has been formed by Royal decree. Of the eleven judges appointed members of the Court, five are Catholics. One of these Catholic judges is Herr von Forckenbach, the Speaker of the Prussian Lower House. The Archbishop of Cologne and his suffragan have been officially called upon to declare why they have deliberately set aside the law by publicly excommunicating two priests for joining the Old Catholics.

In connection with the Central African exploration, it is telegraphed from Berlin that Prince Bismarck will make a grant of £3750 from the Imperial funds to the German Geographical Society.

Another strike has occurred at Berlin, the weavers, to the number of 8000, having desisted from work, with the object of compelling the manufacturers to give them an advance of one third on the wages they are now receiving.

HOLLAND.

It is telegraphed from Calcutta, under Saturday's date, that the Dutch, in return for certain privileges, have offered to the Acheenese, as conditions of peace, to rebuild their mosque and pay the expenses of the war, at the same time undertaking not to interfere with the independence or religion of Acheen. But in the Chamber of Deputies the Colonial Minister has denied all knowledge of such terms of peace. They were, however, ready to accept an honourable peace, but would not discontinue the preparations for war.

In consequence of an adverse vote of the Second Chamber, the Government has withdrawn the bill for the abolition of military substitutes, and the War Minister has resigned.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The health of the Emperor of Germany being still so unsatisfactory, his visit to Vienna has been indefinitely postponed. In the meanwhile, however, his wife, the Empress Augusta, has arrived in the Austrian capital, and there has been another series of festivities similar to those given during the sojourn of the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Russia. The Empress, who arrived here on Thursday week, when she was received by the Emperor and the Archdukes attired in Prussian uniforms, has been residing at the palace of Schönbrunn. On Friday she visited the Exhibition for the first time, minutely inspecting the Rotunda and the Austrian and German galleries. On Monday she examined the British exhibits, being escorted through our section of the palace by Mr. Owen, the secretary of the Royal Commission. Several grand state dinners have been given since her Majesty's arrival at the Burg and at Schönbrunn, together with a gala performance of "*Mignon*" at the Opera. Prince Charles of Roumania arrived at Vienna a few days ago, and has been taking part in the different fêtes which have been given.

It is rumoured that the Emperor Francis Joseph will proceed to St. Petersburg, in December, on a visit to the Czar.

The *Times*' correspondent reports the death of two English ladies at Vienna from cholera.

Vienna was visited last Sunday with a thunderstorm, accompanied by a deluge of hail and rain, by which great damage was done to property.

M. Deak has made a speech in the Hungarian Diet in favour of the settlement of the relations between Church and State, which has given great satisfaction and rallied his party—that of the Moderate Liberals—who have recently been directly opposed to the Extreme Left on ecclesiastical questions, as well as on the existing constitutional arrangement with Austria.

The agreement between Hungary and Croatia is said to be now complete.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that Khiva fell into the hands of the Russians on the 10th ult. The day before the capture of the capital the Khan announced to General Kaufmann his intention to surrender the capital and entire khanate to the Emperor of Russia. Immediately after this, and before receiving a reply, the Khan fled, with a party of Yomut Turcomans who had formed the principal garrison of the capital. The gates were then thrown open and the Russians entered. The next day being the anniversary of the birthday of Peter I., the Russians performed Divine service in a public square in memory of the great Czar who had first attempted to conquer Khiva, and also in memory of all Russian soldiers killed in the former and present Khivese campaigns. General Kaufmann, on June 11, the day after the capture, dispatched couriers to Tchemkent, in Russian Turkistan, with orders to telegraph the news to the Emperor Alexander, who is sojourning at Ems, in Prussia.

The Brest-Kiev railway line has been opened for traffic. It completes the network of the West Russia trunk lines, and adds immediately (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) to the military strength of the empire.

TURKEY.

In honour of the Sultan's accession to the throne, the Khedive, who is on a visit to Constantinople, has given a fête, which is said to have surpassed any that has hitherto taken place on the banks of the Bosphorus.

The *Levant Herald* of Monday says that, at an audience given to the Khedive on Saturday, the Sultan, in order to give his Highness a fresh proof of his esteem, requested him in future, in visiting the palace, to enter by the gate reserved for foreign Sovereigns and their representatives, instead of by that used by Ottoman Ministers.

AMERICA.

Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the sale of 5,500,000 dols. in gold, and the purchase of bonds to the amount of 500,000 dols. during the month of July.

President Grant has issued a proclamation announcing that articles 18 to 25 of the Treaty of Washington would take effect on July 1.

The Rio Grande Commission estimates at 7,000,000 dols. the total depredations committed by the Indians in their incursions from Mexican territory. The report recommends increased military protection.

The cholera returns show a slight increase of the epidemic in Nashville and Cincinnati. It has appeared also at St. Louis.

The total immigration into New York from Jan. 1 to June 14 was 141,856 persons.

Another great fire is reported from the Far West, by which the town of Hamilton, in Nevada, has been destroyed. The damages are estimated at £100,000.

CANADA.

It is telegraphed from Ottawa that the following Cabinet arrangements have been made:—Mr. Alexander Campbell, Minister of the Interior; Mr. O'Connor, Postmaster-General; Mr. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue; and Mr. Hugh McDonald, Minister of Militia.

INDIA.

The envoy from Cabul had an interview with the Viceroy at Simla on Friday, June 27.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Chinese General at Momein has reported to the King of Burmah that Momein, the capital of the Panthay country, was captured, on May 30, with great slaughter, and the Governor taken prisoner.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Legislative Assembly has ratified the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for carrying the mails via Galle. The Government of New Zealand has joined in the service.

The new electoral bill, establishing single electorates and increasing the number of members in the Legislature, has passed the second reading.

The French Academy has appointed the Duc d'Aumale director and M. Littré chancellor for the present quarter.

A notice in the *Gazette* states that after the 7th inst. the Extradition of Criminals Act will apply to Denmark.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. William C. F. Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The *Amico del Popolo* announces that the Prince of Lampedusa has, from his observatory Dei Colli, rediscovered a comet first seen in 1675, at Greenwich.

The Bordeaux synagogue, one of the finest temples belonging to the Jewish persuasion in France, was destroyed by fire on Friday week. The cause was said to be an explosion of gas.

The death is announced of the Marquis de St. Simon, at Paris, aged seventy-five. He was a descendant of the author of the celebrated "*Mémoires*," and had inherited all his titles.

Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt telegraphs that quarantine will probably be established at Alexandria on arrivals from Venice on account of cholera at the latter place, and that passengers for India or Egypt should avoid that route.

A postal convention has recently been concluded between the German Government and the Governor of Heligoland, Colonel Maxse, for the exchange of mails between Hamburg and the small British dependency. The contract is in operation.

In Brazil the Council of State has decided that Papal bulls cannot take effect in that country until they have received the sanction of the Government, and that excommunication carries with it no disqualification in civil matters.

According to a report of the Swiss Federal Statistical Bureau 3852 Swiss citizens emigrated from eighteen cantons during the past year, chiefly to America. The cantons of Saleure, Vaud, Geneva, and Uri have not sent in any returns.

Prince Charles of Roumania has received a deputation from the Israelite Alliance respecting the treatment of the Jews in the Principality. The Prince, who appears to have manifested great interest in the subject, promised to meet the deputation again on his return journey through Vienna.

It is stated that Prince Adalbert of Prussia bequeathed the whole of his private fortune, including a handsome palace, situated at the Potsdam Gate, in Berlin, to hismorganatic wife, Baroness von Barnim, née Ellsler, who has offered to sell the same to Government, as her intention is to reside in Austria.

From Peru we learn that a new Archbishop of Lima has been consecrated, and that, on taking the oath of office, he swore to hold the laws of the country superior to any orders proceeding from Rome. It is stated that this is the first time that a Peruvian prelate has disowned the right of the Pope to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic.

The Nile has arrived with mails from the West Indies and South America. In the islands the weather was fine and the crops promising. There have been several shocks of earthquake in Valparaiso and other parts of Chili, involving much loss of life and destruction of property. The earthquakes at Salvador have ceased, and the inhabitants have recommenced building the city on its old site.

A very satisfactory despatch has been received respecting Sir Samuel Baker, reporting not only the health of himself and his party, but also the complete success of the mission. The Egyptian territory has been extended southwards "as far as the Equator," an orderly government established, and the slave commerce suppressed. Sir Samuel reports that communication is open as far as Zanzibar.

Among the news by the Cape mail, which arrived on Tuesday, is the statement that the House of Assembly, only two members dissenting, has agreed to discontinue the payment of £400 a year to the Bishop of Cape Town as travelling expenses. A bill to establish a University at the Cape has been read the second time without opposition. A report is brought that a nugget of gold weighing 5 lb. has been found at Leydenberg; but later advices state that the prospects at the new gold-fields are not brilliant.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an abstract of the new treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, which was signed on June 5. The treaty puts an end at once to the transport of slaves throughout the Sultan's dominions, it abolishes the slave markets, and provides for the protection of all liberated slaves. The British cruisers will have full power to seize any vessels belonging to subjects of the Sultan which may be engaged in the slave trade. It is stated that the German and American Consuls aided Dr. Kirk with all their influence, and that the British Consul was congratulated by many of the principal Arabs on the occasion.

The unusual event of a marriage between an Englishwoman and an Armenian took place at daybreak this morning (says the *Levant Times* of May 23) at Bebek. The young lady was Miss Robinson, and the happy bridegroom was Mr. Garabet Agopian, formerly librarian of the British Literary Institute—a post which he held until the breaking up of that establishment. The eminent Armenian Bishop Khoran Nar Bey officiated; and after the marriage ceremony delivered an eloquent address in French, welcoming the bride into the bosom of the Orthodox Armenian Church and expressing his aspirations for closer communion between the Anglican and Eastern Churches.

Mr. Pennett, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, has arrived in England, where he purposes to stay a few weeks.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, June 30.

It is a busy and exciting time just now at the Viennese Industrial Palace and in the surrounding park. From an early hour in the morning jurors are going their rounds instituting comparisons between different art-manufactures; estimating the merit of one industrial fabric after another; tasting wines and preserved provisions; testing machinery in all its branches; examining ores, grains, and chemical products; classing musical and scientific instruments; ranking all that relates to the arts of peace while arbitrating upon the instruction and equipment of troops, military engineering, and implements of war.

In continuance of one's route through the British section—the description of which was commenced last week—we have first to refer to Messrs. Minton's display, which, as on all similar occasions, forms an exhibition of itself. Here almost every variety of porcelain manufacture is to be met with, from a pair of splendid Paisley vases in *bleu de roi*, decorated with miniature paintings which have Venus for heroine, to those quieter reproductions of Henri Deux ware, with regard to which the heads of collectors appear to be completely turned. Here are vases, plates, and dishes, of apparently Indian inspiration, on which Eastern serpent-charmers are depicted exercising their craft, and Eastern beauties stand out from subdued backgrounds of tropical foliage. Of plates and vases, with cameo-looking subjects in *pâte-sur-pâte*, the famed Staffordshire firm makes a most interesting show. The designs are alike delicately modelled and gracefully composed, and ideal nymphs and cupids are grouped together with an endless variety of fancy—invariably on some sombre-toned background.

Among other subjects are nymphs with lyres, engaged in painting, entangled among bulrushes, and being unsuspectingly tripped up by mischievous cupids, who, in their turn, are caged and chained, and smothered beneath bouquets of flowers. One remarkable dish, of a rich-tinted brown hue, has in its centre a nude female figure, of deep ivory tone, standing in the midst of tall aquatic plants, cleverly relieved by a deeply-incised background. Other dishes of the same rich coffee-coloured tint are painted over with tropical birds and flowers in a most masterly manner. Combined with remarkable freedom and breadth, there is a delicacy both of handling and colour; which latter, while sufficiently brilliant, is invariably tenderly harmonious. Among the vases are a pair in rich turquoise blue, ornamented with birds of gorgeous plumage and delicate pink fruit-blossoms springing from graceful stems; and smaller vases in *rose du Barry*, spread over with tenderly-tinted leaves and pearly-white transparent flowers; while one charming pair of a delicate pale blue is ornamented with flowers of various hues, and purplish green foliage in strong relief. Other vases are decorated with miniature paintings, suggested by the works of Watteau; and one especial pair, with black and gold mouldings, is remarkable for its exquisite composition of birds and flowers in tender yet brilliant colours, slightly raised from the rich brown ground.

Messrs. Minton exhibit several framed plaques, forming a portion of the series of the Seven Ages of Shakespeare, designed by H.S. Marks, in his accustomed quaint and picturesque fashion, and the decided colours of which harmonise admirably with their gilded backgrounds. Among imitative specimens of Henri Deux ware they exhibit an oval shaped timepiece thermometer and barometer, which has found a purchaser in Sir Richard Wallace. Cupids guiding dolphins are grouped at the base, while above are arabesques composed of cupids' heads and cornucopias, a strutting chanticleer being posed at the summit. In this example no attempt has been made to introduce the blue tint which is to be found in, and add so much to the effect of, the pair of candlesticks reproduced after the originals in the South Kensington Museum—yellow, chocolate, and black being the only tints had recourse to.

Great Britain is represented in glass by Green, Pellatt and Wood, and other firms of minor note. The stall of the first named is one of the most conspicuous of the whole British section. From its centre hangs a superb chandelier, most splendidly cut, resplendent with all the prismatic tints, the weight of which is 10 cwt., and the price close upon £1000; while around hang others of somewhat smaller size but of equally fine workmanship. Among these there is one with ruby centres, which is a perfect chef-d'œuvre. Their cut and engraved table glass is also very fine, and I particularly noticed among it some beautiful gold-plated dessert dishes, formerly supplied to the Emperor Napoleon III. Among the curiosities is a tazza for use at the administration of the Holy Eucharist, which is mounted in richly-chased gold, the engraving in relief on the glass being especially beautiful. Messrs. Green also display a very elegant decanter, one of a service of glass manufactured by their predecessors, Messrs. Bacchus and Green, and first used on the occasion of the allied Sovereigns dining at the Guildhall in 1814, after the exile of Napoleon I. to Elba. Messrs. Pellatt and Woods do not make so pretentious a display, but what they show is really very good. The engraving upon their glass, designed, I am told, by the heads of the firm themselves, is remarkably light and airy, and beautifully executed. A word of commendation is due also to Messrs. Daniell, who, by means of engraving, have adapted Japanese patterns to glass ware, and whose general show of household and ornamental glass and china is of fair average merit.

The English exhibitors of cutlery have their places in the nave, while those of edge tools—with the exception of Messrs. Spear and Jackson, who occupy a place of honour in the Rotunda, where they make a very fine display, are consigned to the right-hand transversal gallery. Of the former Messrs. Brookes and Crookes have by far the most important show, and the splendid specimens of cutlery with which their handsome hexagonal case is filled have been much admired. Messrs. Pigall and M'Daniell, of London, the remaining English exhibitors of cutlery, have also creditable displays. Turning into the right-hand transversal gallery, at the entry of which Messrs. Winfield, of Birmingham, have erected an ugly trophy of brass and copper tubes, and bedsteads and metallic furniture, which considerably damages the effect of Minton's splendid majolica, in front of which it stands, one reaches the section of edge tools and steel manufactures. Sheffield is effectively represented here, and the saws, hammers, files, chisels, &c., which will be found in this gallery are unsurpassed in the whole exhibition. Foreign manufacturers come round and gaze, utterly astounded at what our great Yorkshire firms can produce. Among the exhibits of this class that of Taylor Brothers, comprising a large perforated circular saw, 7 ft. 3 in. in diameter; that of Kenyon and Co., who display some admirable edge tools; and that of Robert Smith and Co., whose crucible-cast steel files are exceptionally fine. The pen and needle trade, another of our great staple industries, is also remarkably well represented. Lower down the gallery one finds Perkins and Son's elegant baths and toilet furniture; close upon which follows the section of chemical industry, where inks, plate-powder, dyes, and varnishes are mingled with soap, oils, and candles. The most noteworthy exhibits here are those of

Johnson, Matthey, and Co., who display some highly-curious platinum refining-boilers, assay apparatus, syphons, and condensing coils.

Exhibits in connection with the navy and the art of war are dispersed through the rest of the gallery. "Henry," and "Sniders," and "Chassepots," and specimens of almost every rifle, musket, pistol, or revolver in existence, fill some half a dozen cases, grouped, so to say, round a couple of gigantic anchors and a splendid muzzle-loading cannon. The largest of the former is a Martin's patent self-canting anchor, with a zigzag link-chain cable, made expressly for the Devastation, and the other, somewhat smaller, a patent Stockless anchor, both of them very fine, and the objects of much curiosity on the part of the uninitiated. By their side stands the handsome muzzle-loading steel gun exhibited by Vavasseur. This powerful engine of war weighs over five tons, and the carriage and slide upon which it is mounted more than 50 cwt. It was successfully experimented with by the English Government at Portsmouth in May, 1869, and by the French at Toulon last year, when it was fired over 250 times, principally with battering charges. Messrs. Vavasseur and Co. exhibit also numerous specimens of floating and drifting torpedoes for harbour defence, on the Singer and M'Evoy principles. Facing their large gun is the important display of Thomas Firth and Sons, Sheffield, exhibitors of homogeneous steel forgings and tubes for 6-inch field and siege guns, and patterns of steel rifle barrels as supplied to the British and foreign Governments. This completes our survey of the right-hand transversal gallery.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A grand reception and ball are to be given at the Mansion House on the evening of Friday next.

Handsome silver tea and coffee services and a magnificent salver have this week been presented to Mr. Thoms, on his retirement from the editorship of *Notes and Queries*.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-three, of Mr. Matthew Marshall, well known for nearly thirty years as chief cashier at the Bank of England, from which post he retired on a full pension about nine years back.

Dr. Frankland's monthly report on the water supplied by the companies indicates that the increased storage provided by some of the companies has greatly reduced the amount of sewage and animal contamination.

Dr. Burrows, the president, and the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians gave a conversazione on Wednesday, at the college in Pall-mall East, which was attended by a numerous and distinguished company.

The Royal Horticultural Society's rose show took place on Wednesday. It was a very fine display, and was attended by a brilliant company. The principal prize was awarded to Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt.

Yesterday week the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman White and Mr. Perkins, entertained her Majesty's Judges and a distinguished legal and civic party of nearly 300 guests at a banquet given at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has agreed to grant the School Board another loan of £50,000 for its building fund, raising the amount borrowed from this source and from the Loan Commissioners to £340,000.

A heavy storm of rain broke over London on Sunday afternoon, after a morning of great heat. The storm was unaccompanied by thunder or lightning; but from the midland counties a severe thunderstorm is reported.

The foundation-stone of Christ Church, in perpetuation of Surrey Chapel, was laid on Thursday week by Mr. Morley, M.P. The new building will occupy a commanding position at the junction of Kennington and Westminster roads.

The annual soirée of the Royal Academy was held on Wednesday evening, when a large and brilliant company assembled. The visitors were received by Sir Francis Grant, the president. At eleven o'clock the principal members of the Shah's suite arrived, and remained half an hour.

The annual parish flower show and industrial exhibition of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, was held at the school-rooms, Amwell-street, Pentonville, on Wednesday and Thursday. The prizes, consisting of numerous useful domestic articles, were distributed by the Duchess of Sutherland.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 100,875, of whom 33,420 were in workhouses and 67,455 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these numbers show a decrease of 4124, 23,023, and 28,508 respectively.

A largely-attended meeting of persons employed in the General Post Office was held last Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to petition Parliament for an increase of remuneration, and for the establishment of a clearly-defined system of promotion by seniority.

Nearly 4000 visitors attended the conversazione of the Society of Arts, yesterday week, at the South Kensington Museum. The scene in the North Court was decidedly a brilliant one, many Oriental dresses and ribbons and stars of different orders adding colour and helping the ladies' toilets.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, at Streatham Hill, was made on Thursday week by the Bishop of Winchester, who took occasion to pay a warm tribute to the value of that and kindred institutions in preparing the young for the parts which they had severally to play upon the great stage of human life.

Mr. W. E. Forster has replied to some of his constituents, who have sent him petitions against the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, expressing his regret that they are disappointed with the measure, but asking them to suspend judgment until they have considered the arguments in support of the bill which he will bring forward on the second reading.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union will be held on Friday next, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, at four o'clock, when the Marquis of Lorne will preside. On the following day (Saturday), at three o'clock, the annual conference of delegates from the metropolis and the provinces will be held at the rooms of the Society of Arts.

A meeting in aid of the Royal Normal College for the Blind was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Marquis of Westminster explained the objects of the institution, and it was resolved to open a subscription.—A very interesting musical entertainment has been given by the pupils of the London Society for Teaching the Blind, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park. The society is doing excellent work in every department of its labours, but most of all, perhaps, in that of music, thanks to the aptitude of the poor students and the ability of their instructor, Mr. Edwin Barnes, who for sixteen years has discharged his duties with conspicuous success.

The annual Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, took place, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. The lady patronesses comprised a long list of influential names connected with the best families in Scotland.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School was held, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace, the chair being taken by Mr. Joseph Carter Wood. There was a large attendance. It was announced that the chairman had given 300 guineas to the funds of the charity, and that the total amount of subscriptions during the year amounted to £4100, of which £1850 came from the family of the chairman.

At a conference of Liberal members and delegates from Nonconformist associations which has been held at the Westminster Palace Hotel resolutions have been adopted condemning the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, and calling on Liberals in the House to offer it the most strenuous opposition. The Nonconformists' committee at Sheffield have passed a series of resolutions condemning the amendment.

The *City Press* states that an excellent plan has been adopted by the Lord Mayor in the establishment of an office at the Mansion House for the conduct of such charitable funds as his Lordship may be from time to time concerned with. By this arrangement the work of receiving donations will be greatly simplified, and may be carried on without interference with ordinary matters of business.

On Monday some official particulars were issued respecting the schools in the metropolis. In the division of the city of London the number of children requiring elementary schools was 11,529; in Chelsea, 38,802; in Finsbury, 73,373; in Greenwich, 40,358; in Hackney, 73,014; in Lambeth, 100,995; in Marylebone, 72,620; in Southwark, 43,539; in the Tower Hamlets, 87,714; and in the division of Westminster, 32,749.

Sir Antonio Brady presided, on Wednesday night, at a meeting, in the Cannon-street Hotel, in support of the movement for distributing cheap and nutritious meals to the working classes. In the early part of the day a practical experiment had been made. The meals comprised 16 oz. of solid food, made up of Australian meat, farinaceous substances, and vegetables, and the cost wholesale was 2d., or 2d. and a fraction, a meal.

A Scottish fête was held at the Alexandra Park last Saturday. It is described as one of the largest gatherings of persons claiming a birthright north of the Tweed that ever assembled on any single public occasion in or near London. Prizes were awarded to the best-dressed Highlanders, the best pibroch-player, the best dancer of "Ghillie Callum," and the best man at the stone and the caber, who, as usual, proved to be Donald Dinnie. There was a long list of less exciting competitions.

The *City Press* states that the parish of St. Edmund the King has given from its charitable funds, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, £1000 to the London Hospital and £500 to King's College. The Company of Mercers has voted 200 gs. to the funds of St. George's Hospital. Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given £100 to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, and has offered to double it if others will make the sum up to £1000. The Duke of Bedford has given £100 to the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, 150, Strand.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of St. Mary's Hospital Medical Schools took place on Wednesday, in one of the lecture-halls, in presence of a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M.D., M.P., presided. Dr. Cheadle, Dean of the school, read the annual report, which mentioned that the large increase of twenty-three during the previous year in the number of general students had been maintained during the year now ending, and that the condition of the school, tested by the result of the examinations by the various great examining bodies, was in the highest degree satisfactory.

There were 2105 births and 1129 deaths registered in London last week. The former were 174 and the latter 237 below the average. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which usually show a rapid increase at this season of the year, have slowly but steadily increased during the past six weeks from 12 to 22; the latter number, however, returned last week was 73 below the average, and 19 of the deaths were those of children under five years of age. There was 1 death from smallpox, 23 from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 57 from whooping-cough, and 20 from different forms of fever. Seven deaths were caused by street accidents. The mean temperature was 62 deg. and 8 min. above the average.

Mr. Milner Gibson presided over the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which took place at Greenwich last Saturday evening. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, read a letter which he had received from M. Michel Chevalier, in which, alluding to the recovery of free-trade principles in France, he said:—"It is a convincing proof that civilisation, like an immense stream, carrying in its current science, power, and wealth, must advance more and more in that direction, and that any effort to oppose it must be defeated. In the future, if not in the present, free trade will be the password of nations." The health of the strangers was proposed by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and was responded to by Mr. David Wells for the United States, by M. de Laveleye for Belgium, and by Senor Morel for Spain.

The Marquis of Lorne was in the chair, yesterday week, at a meeting of the National Union for Promoting the Education of Women of all Classes, held at Willis's Rooms. The reporters note the presence of a richly-dressed Brahmin lady, who was unveiled, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. She was accompanied by a Brahmin gentleman in European costume. The first resolution, moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., recognised the great deficiency which exists of good schools for girls at a moderate cost, and expressed approbation of the scheme of the Girls' Public Day School Company. Other speakers were Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Llewelyn Davies, Dr. Rigg, and Mr. C. S. Roundell.

The Royal Colonial Institute held its fifth annual meeting at its rooms, 15, Strand, last Saturday afternoon. The Duke of Manchester, as president of the institute, was in the chair. It was announced that 101 new Fellows had joined the institute in the course of the year, comprising six members of the Imperial Parliament and many members of colonial Legislatures; that Mr. Alfred Tennyson and Mr. J. A. Froude had been elected hon. Fellows, and that Viscount Monck, Lord Lisgar, Sir Richard Macdonnell, and others had consented to join the council; also that the library was receiving constant accessions of colonial bluebooks and Parliamentary papers and works of reference on colonial subjects through the liberality of the Governments of the various colonies and of private individuals, and that the institute had now £900 invested in colonial securities, besides other property.



THE QUEEN AND THE SHAH OF PERSIA AT THE REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Shah of Persia, having exercised on the House of Commons an emptying influence for many days, brought about an opposite state of things by paying that Assembly a visit in person. On the day when the King of Kings was to come to witness the process of English law-making there was a morning sitting in the Lower House, the subject-matter being the Judicature Bill. Those who entered the Chamber at two o'clock could observe that the benches in the "gallery of honour"—that is, the place reserved for peers, diplomatists, and distinguished personages, including Monarchs and Princes on occasions—were covered with crimson cloth, with a satin border of the same hue. The reason for this was special, for the Shah, having heard that the garniture of the House of Commons was green, intimated that he could not go there if he was to stand or sit on anything of that colour, which is sacred to a good Moslem. Accordingly red coverings were placed over the green Morocco, and taken off the moment after the great personage departed, so that after all he did sit on something green, though it was not visible to the eye, and, by consequence, not to his inner consciousness. Towards five o'clock the assemblage in the House, which had been mediocre, began to thicken slightly, and many gentlemen got into the side galleries, which afforded "coigns of vantage" for looking at anyone sitting in the centre of the Peers' Gallery. But the largest gathering of legislators was in the lobby, where, in triple and quadruple lines, they awaited the advent of the Shah from the House of Lords. In that chamber things went very quietly; the characteristic gravity, decorum, dullness, and unexcitability of that assembly were kept up, and so its characteristics were duly exhibited to the illustrious stranger, who, by-the-way, as he sat on a gilded chair by the side of the throne of the Queen of England, seemed to examine that and the canopy above it, and to come to the conclusion that it was nothing particular, its pinchbeck material having doubtless been detected by him. As the Shah entered the Commons lobby members rushed in hundreds into the House, and a space was left where the Speaker could stand, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to receive his Majesty. As the House was in Committee, and the Speaker out of the chair, this little ceremonial was enabled to be performed. Having ascended the rather narrow and winding staircase which leads to the Peers' Gallery (they say that he detests going up stairs), the Shah took his seat by the clock on the left side of the gallery, and his suite arranged themselves entirely on that side. No one else was allowed in that place that day.

It happened that the subject matter in hand was whether Committee on the Judicature Bill should be brought to a close for the time; and so there was opportunity for several short speeches. Of course everything went on just as if no distinguished person was present, and, whether by accident or design, members contrived to give the Shah tastes of all their qualities and all their peculiarities as a body. The Prime Minister was able to speak shortly twice; and there were lusty cries of "Divide!" and all that shouting which is inevitable when some want to go on and others want to close the business in hand. Something of the general feeling towards individuals was exhibited, as it were, by impulse. Thus, when Mr. Staveley Hill, who is nearly a bore, and nearly ludicrous in his manner and mode of speech, rose, there burst out sounds which can only be called yells, and the whole assembly moved and quivered as if under the influence of a sudden shock of earthquake. Then, when Mr. R. N. Fowler—who in his movements is *outré* and grotesque, and in his voice and mode of speaking unconsciously droll—sprang up in that jack-in-a-box manner which is peculiar to him, renewed roars broke out, this time being more than half composed of laughter. All this time the Shah seemed to have been shaken from that equanimity and imperturbability which he generally tries to observe. He looked surprised, turned constantly to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and seemed to demand explanations of what was going on, probably asking whether, by some mistake, he had not been brought to look on a gathering of raving lunatics. Evidently with intention, a division was taken on the question of reporting progress; and the Shah appeared still more puzzled when he saw one set of members going out at one door and coming in at another, and vice versa; while the ceremony of "telling" and giving in the numbers was palpably more distracting still; nor did he seem to comprehend the explanation, doubtless given him by Sir Henry Rawlinson, that that singular, boisterous, physical proceeding was the culminating process of English lawmaking. As to the Grand Vizier—who unconsciously committed a breach of House-of-Commons order (which is that no one shall be in an erect position except a person who is speaking), by standing in a respectful attitude before the Shah—he seemed to be wrapped in amazement, and seemed to be addressing silent prayers to Allah to deliver him from the place of peril amongst demented infidels into which he had been got. The House having gone out of Committee, the Speaker took the chair, and the Shah had the opportunity of seeing the assembly in both these phases; but, as very few people understand what is the distinction between House and Committee, it is not unlikely that his Majesty was in as hopeless a state of noncomprehension of the peculiarity as of anything else that he witnessed. Nevertheless he was evidently amused. He even smiled; and he lingered until the morning sitting was suspended, and the Speaker having left the chair for a while, members rapidly dispersed.

On Wednesday there was a very unusual occurrence, which, it is believed, has had no parallel but once since morning sittings were invented. It happened that the two bills which stood first for hearing went off unexpectedly, and way was made for Mr. Newdegate's Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill. He started off with his speech, intended to be as long and as portentous as possible; but the Irish Roman Catholic members, who had not expected the measure to come on that day, were desirous of stopping its progress. Accordingly, soon after one o'clock, the House being very thin, a notice was taken that forty members were not present. The Speaker, having "counted," found only thirty-seven legislators in their places. In ordinary circumstances he would at once have adjourned the House; but this was a morning sitting, and the rule is that no adjournment by counting can take place until four o'clock; consequently the Speaker had to resume his seat, where he would have continued to be imprisoned, like the Lady in "Comus," in her enchanted chair, until four o'clock chimed. The right hon. gentleman did not like the prospect before him, and it is understood that he communicated with the "whips" on each side, and asked them to bring in sufficient members to form a quorum, so that business might be resumed. Great difficulty was found in inducing the Irish members to return to the House, but in about twenty minutes the requisite forty were driven in, the spell was dissolved, and Mr. Newdegate resumed his speech. Some people say that, if they had been in the Speaker's situation, they would have preferred an hour and a half of silent contemplation in his chair to listening, or seeming to listen, to Mr. Newdegate's speech. An evident intention to "talk out" the bill failed.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Stanhope did not succeed, yesterday week, in inducing the House to vote for the establishment of an order of merit, to be conferred on men distinguished in science, literature, or art. The Duke of Argyll promised that something should be done towards the prevention of loss of life caused by wild beasts in India. A motion brought forward by the Marquis of Salisbury for copies of the correspondence between the War Office and the Corporation of Oxford relative to the purchase of a site for a military dépôt, though opposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, was agreed to.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge entered into an explanation with the view of exonerating the Horse Guards from all blame for the irregularity contained in the Parliamentary return relating to chest measurements of recruits. He said the blame lay with some commanding officers who had not properly adhered to the regulations. Earl Russell, in moving the second reading of his bill for the better government of Ireland, endeavoured to justify its introduction, and repeated and supplemented his former reasons therefor. He declared that Ireland was at present governed by the Pope and Cardinal Cullen. He also compared the state of Ireland with that of Scotland, and asserted that England had lavished money on Scotland and had done nothing for Ireland. After Lord Kimberley had argued against the bill and several other noble Lords had spoken, the motion was negatived without a division.

It having become known that the Shah had determined on visiting the Houses of Parliament on Tuesday, there was an unusually large attendance of members in the House of Lords. A lively conversation took place on the existing system of recruiting for the Army, but no result was arrived at. The Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Bill was read the second time, it being understood that the further stages would be postponed until the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on this subject has been presented. The Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools Property Bill was also read the second time. The Royal Bank of Scotland Bill, the Crown Private Estates Bill, and the Thames Embankment (Land) Bill were passed through Committee. The Admission to Benefices and Churchwardenships, &c., Bill and the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2) Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday there was very little business of general importance transacted, although their Lordships sat to nearly eight o'clock. The Scotch Conveyancing Bill was read the second time. The Canonries Bill and the Crown Private Estates Bill were each read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Friday, June 27, the Home Secretary informed Mr. Plimsoll that the returns of the men imprisoned for refusing to go to sea would be issued in a few days; and that the solicitor to the Treasury would prosecute the owners of the *Druid* for sending that vessel to sea in an unseaworthy state. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and agreed to a vote of £1,105,348 for Post-Office packet service, and £542,220 for Irish education. The former vote did not include the sum payable under the contracts for the conveyance of the mails between the Cape and Zanzibar and Aden. In Committee on the Juries Bill, the Attorney-General, referring to an amendment discussed at the last sitting of the Committee, undertook to bring up a new clause providing that the expense of carrying out the Act should be defrayed by the Treasury out of moneys to be voted by Parliament—an intimation with which Mr. Lopes expressed satisfaction. On clause 52, relating to the number of the jury, the Attorney-General stated that he was still of opinion that the number should be seven; but, finding that the Judges and leading men at the Bar were in favour of twelve, and as the point was not a vital one, he would not press the proposal. With regard to verdicts, he thought the time had gone by for requiring absolute unanimity, and that the decision of a majority was sufficient; but he was ready to abide in that respect also by the wish of the Committee. He contended, however, that all juries ought to be of a composite character, and contain a definite proportion of special and common jurors. He moved, therefore, to amend the clause by providing that every jury should consist of twelve persons, four being special and eight common jurors. After some discussion, the Attorney-General gave way, the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause itself struck out of the bill. On reaching the sixty-fifth clause the Chairman reported progress. The Canada Loan Guarantee Bill and the Court of Queen's Bench (Ireland) Grand Juries Bill were read the third time and passed; and, a resolution providing for the expenses under the Supreme Judicature Bill having been agreed to, the sitting was suspended. On resuming, at nine o'clock, Mr. McLaren proceeded to move a resolution on Church rates in Scotland, when the House was counted out.

Mr. Gladstone explained to Mr. McClure, on Monday, the terms on which the Government would advance money to the Irish railway companies. On the motion for going into Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, Mr. Gladstone, forestalling an amendment which stood upon the paper in the name of Mr. Bouvier, announced that the Government were prepared to introduce in the bill clauses providing that the final Court of Appeal to be constituted for England should also be the final Court of Appeal for Scotland and Ireland. The right hon. gentleman was not prepared forthwith to state in detail by what means this result was to be obtained; but he urged the House at once to proceed with the bill in Committee, upon the understanding that the new clauses indicated should be introduced without loss of time. Mr. Bouvier expressed his satisfaction with this proposal; but Mr. Disraeli suggested that the debate should be adjourned until the whole scheme and "the matured opinions of the Government" were before the House. After some further discussion, Mr. Ward Hunt embodied it in a formal amendment, upon which the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 192 votes against 170. The House then went into Committee, and made some progress. The National Debt Commissioners (Annuities) Bill, the Public Works Loan Commissioners (School and Sanitary Loans) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund, &c. (Permanent Charges Redemption), Bill were read the second time.

There was a morning sitting on Tuesday, at which the Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was taken. The consideration of clause 5 was resumed, and the Attorney-General's amendment, striking out the additional Vice-Chancellor, which was discussed by anticipation on the previous evening, was proposed and carried by 141 to 73. A subsequent amendment, moved by the Attorney-General, giving power to the Government to appoint three new Judges in the Equity division, in place of Judges to be appointed to the High Court of Appeal, gave rise to much controversy; but ultimately it was agreed to. On clause 6, the constitution of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Walpole appealed to Government to postpone it until the changes necessary for the extension of the bill to Scotland and Ireland were forthcoming; and Mr. Gladstone, in answer, stated the substance of the proposal to appoint to the Court of Appeal one member of the legal profession, and one

ex-officio member, from each country. At this stage the Shah and a numerous suite arrived, and remained in the gallery over the clock during the rest of the sitting, watching the proceedings with much attention and apparent interest. Progress was ordered to be reported before any progress was made with clause 6. The Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill was read the second time. At the evening sitting the House was "counted out" at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, as Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson was calling attention to the drainage and water supply of Epping.

The Real Estates Settlement Bill and the Landlord and Tenant Bill were withdrawn on Wednesday, and Mr. Newdegate's Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill was taken on the second reading. Its discussion occupied the greater part of the sitting, and, on a division, it was rejected by 131 to 95.

On Thursday, when the House went into Committee upon the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, Mr. Disraeli opened the proceedings by a speech of considerable length, in which he criticised unfavourably many of the provisions of this bill, and concluded by saying that the Government had dealt with a subject of great difficulty, but the details were carried out in an imperfect manner, and the Government would do well if they took more time to consider them, especially after the enormous concessions which had been made. Mr. Gladstone replied at equal length in defence of the bill, and in expressing the determination of the Government to persevere with it. The remaining clauses then occupied the attention of the Committee for the rest of the sitting.

The £50 prize at the Glasgow bowling tournament was won by Mr. Wilson, Paisley.

The foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel, in course of erection at Montrose, was laid on Wednesday, by the Earl of Dalhousie, with full Masonic honours.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin at the London University, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, the medical inspection taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy.

The troops at Aldershot were, on Tuesday, engaged in a sham fight. The defenders, under Major-General Parke, took up a position near Caesar's camp, and the troops under Sir Hope Grant attacked from the lower side of the Long Valley.

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, the Mayor stated that Mr. Job Hindley had placed in his hands £480 for the purchase of a life-boat, to be stationed on some part of the Lancashire coast.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which the Zanzibar mail contract was entered into met for the first time on Tuesday, when Mr. Dodson was elected chairman.

New public baths, the gift of Mr. Bass, at a cost of £5000, were formally presented by him, last Saturday, to the Mayor and Corporation of Derby. The baths are situated in the recreation-ground, which was also the gift of Mr. Bass. Mr. Bass also offered to give £5000 towards building a free library, if the town will provide a site.

The site of the statue to be erected to the memory of Dr. Chadwick, of Southport, in commemoration of that gentleman's gift of £22,000 to Bolton for the erection of model dwellings and an orphanage, was decided on Wednesday. The statue is to be placed at the south-east corner of the Bolton Townhall, and the unveiling is to take place on Friday, Aug. 1.

Lord Grey de Wilton, the Conservative candidate, was elected at Bath yesterday week by a majority of 51 votes, the polling being—Lord Grey de Wilton, 2194; Captain Hayter, 2143. Mr. Cox withdrew from the contest on the nomination day.—The contest for Berwickshire, on the same day, resulted in a Liberal victory. At the close of the poll the figures were—Mr. Miller, 623; Lord Dunglass, 609.

A general meeting of the members of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was held, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Glaisher. The society had expended a sum of £1200 in the construction of a balloon the motive power of which was to be brought about by a small steam-engine, now in preparation, of a merely nominal weight, and giving, for its size, an exceedingly high pressure of steam. A model of this was exhibited in operation.

A circular with reference to the autumn manoeuvres of this year has been issued from the War Office to the commanding officers of metropolitan corps, in which it is stated that the period in camp will be for eight or fifteen days. The two camps will be formed on or about July 16 and Aug. 16 respectively, and the volunteer contingent of the army to be assembled will consist of three battalions at a time. No corps will be allowed to send more than fifty rank and file.

Lord Lonsborough, having disposed of his Yorkshire seat at Grimston Park, near York, the residue of the estate was brought to the hammer last week at York. The sale, which included ninety-five lots, realised over £150,000.—The Daylesford freehold estate, situate about four miles from Chipping Norton, Oxon, has been purchased by Mr. Byass, of the firm of Messrs. Gonzales and Co., for £135,000. The estate was once the property and residence of Warren Hastings.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the great hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Thursday week, to witness the presentation to Sir James and Lady Paget of two testimonial portraits of the hon. Baronet. The presentation was made by Professor Humphreys, of Cambridge. Sir James, in acknowledging the compliment, requested the governors, on the part of Lady Paget, to accept one of the portraits for the hospital, and this was heartily acceded to.

A year ago it was announced that Mr. Thomas Holloway had decided to erect at his own cost, at an outlay of nearly £100,000, a building at Virginia Water for the reception of middle-class lunatics, where, at a moderate cost, the relatives of poor middle-class people could be received and cared for. The building, of great architectural beauty, is in course of erection. It has now transpired that Mr. Holloway has decided to erect two or more hospitals in the vicinity of London—one for the reception of incurables, a class in our midst peculiarly claiming the attention of the philanthropist; another for the reception of convalescents, who want bracing after long suffering before renewing their struggles in the world. The estimated cost of sites and buildings is put at £250,000. Mr. Holloway does not propose to endow the hospitals. He will erect and present the hospitals, but will leave to the philanthropic of this and future ages the duty of maintaining them. Mr. Holloway has recently had an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, at which he explained his intentions. Mr. Holloway desires to secure the best advice as to locality, the number of possible recipients, the best form of building, and requisites towards making them at once, architecturally, and most ornamental, and internally the most perfect in the kingdom. With this view letters have been addressed to medical and other authorities inviting an expression of opinion.—*Times*.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Among the witnesses examined on Friday week were officials who produced the records bearing on the now famous card case at Brighton, which the defendant made such a prominent feature in his evidence on a previous trial. It was stated that in the prosecution of the Brooms the name of Tichborne was never mentioned. Mr. Weatherby proved from the *Racing Calendar* the dates of the Brighton Races from 1849 to 1852, while the Deputy-Clerk of Assize for the Home Circuit and the chief superintendent of police at Brighton deposed as to the trial. Miss Weld came up from the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bristol to tell what she had observed of Roger Tichborne, which was comparatively little. During two visits to Tichborne, in 1851 and 1852, she had conversed with him occasionally. Her recollection was quite clear against the defendant being at all like him. Captain Nangle, who as a boy had been a playmate of Roger, and had last seen him in 1849, gave a racy description of his personal appearance. "His shoulders," said the Captain, "were like a champagne-bottle." Defendant did not in the least degree resemble him. An Irish witness with a rich brogue—Jeremiah Healey, of Clonmel—had, while billiard-marker at the Tipperary County Club, often seen Roger change his clothes. He swore to having seen a bluish mark on one of his arms. Mr. Scott, who had been infirmarian at Stonyhurst from 1841 to 1858, deposed that he was shown a tattoo mark on Roger's arm, and, as far as he could remember, it consisted of a cross, an anchor, and a heart. Mr. Alfred Burrows and Mr. Whitaker Bush detailed the circumstances under which Roger's will had been drawn. Roger himself had given long written instructions to, and been on one occasion more than two hours in consultation with, Mr. Burrows. It was stated that for a layman he showed more than usual knowledge of the details of the settlement. During the day Dr. Kenely renewed his application to the Court to recall Mr. Gibbs, the Australian witness, who, he said, was about to leave the country. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor agreed that there was no ground for the application.

On Monday Mrs. Whitgrave, a school companion of Lady Radcliffe and a visitor at Upton, deposed to having seen the tattoo mark on Roger. She remembered that it was in the drawing-room, and that three young ladies were present—to the best of her belief, Miss Doughty was one of them. Several officers from Lloyd's testified to the Claimant's having called there with two friends, who searched the records for entries of the Bella. Mr. Stephenson, the superintendent at Lloyd's, produced the entry respecting the loss of the Bella, and showed on the map where the long-boat was picked up. He deposed of the theory that the Osprey, of Glasgow, had picked up the Claimant by stating that it arrived in Table Bay—twenty days' sail further south—on the very day that the wreckage of the Bella was discovered. Witness also produced all other entries as to vessels of the name of Osprey, showing that none of them would tally with the Claimant's account of his rescue. Mr. Vining, of Liverpool, one of the managing owners of the Bella, and Mr. Killey, a part owner, who had also superintended the building of the vessel, supplied all the information that had reached them respecting her loss. They scouted the idea of her having 12 ft. of water in her hold before it was discovered. Against the Claimant's assertion that he and the survivors cruised about for several days before being picked up, they set their own opinion that no boat had ever been launched at all. Mr. Vining stated that from the time the ship went down, in April, 1854, the proprietors had received no tidings of the vessel, captain, or crew. The insurance had been paid as upon a total loss, and no claim had been made by anyone professing to have been on board. Mr. Cooper, who had been shipping reporter to the *Melbourne Argus* when the Claimant alleges that he landed in Australia, stated that the Osprey arrived at Geelong, and not at Hobson's Bay, the two places being eighty miles apart.

Tuesday's proceedings began with the evidence of Mr. Cooper, who had been, in 1853 and 1854, reporter to the *Melbourne Argus*, and whose duty it was to board all vessels upon their arrival in quest of news. He was of opinion that if a vessel such as the Osprey had arrived with a shipwrecked crew on board her he should most certainly have heard of the fact, and he was quite clear that he had heard nothing of the sort. Mr. Gibbs, of Wagga-Wagga, was recalled, and was questioned at some length by both Bench and counsel. Lady Radcliffe was also recalled to speak to the hopeless state of Lady Doughty's health when she made her deposition expressing her belief that the defendant was not Roger Tichborne. During the examination of Alfred Brand, who had been a game-keeper at Tichborne, and who deposed to having seen the tattoo marks on Roger's arm, words of a very warm character passed between the defendant's counsel and the Lord Chief Justice. Much of the day's evidence was merely formal, and related to Roger Tichborne's accounts with his bankers and Army agents. A copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, dated March 12, 1853, was then put in, containing a paragraph announcing the death of Sir Edward Doughty and an account of the family. Dr. Kenely objected that this could not affect the defendant, as it was not proved that he saw it; but the jury observed that it had been proved that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was taken at the reading-room at Wagga-Wagga; and the Lord Chief Justice observed that it was admissible, as showing the source whence the defendant may have derived such particulars as he may have stated respecting the family, and a paper like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its interesting illustrations, was peculiarly likely to be read. It was pointed out that the paragraph, as is usual in the obituaries of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was headed with a woodcut containing the arms of the family. The copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June, 1862, containing the obituary of Sir James Tichborne, was then put in, which, in like manner, was headed by the arms of Tichborne. This was put in and read to show the source from which it was suggested the defendant might have derived the knowledge that his mother was the daughter of Mr. Seymour, and also the fact of the births and deaths of the two daughters, and other particulars he had mentioned. Then the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 3, 1866, containing the obituary of Sir Alfred Tichborne, was put in. The defendant did not leave Australia until September, 1866.

Mr. James Bowker, of London, solicitor to the late Lady Tichborne, was the first witness called on Wednesday. He described at length her Ladyship's communications to him respecting her supposed son, and the action he had taken on her behalf. With regard to the first letter from the Claimant, inclosed in one of Gibbs's, he had written to her that "he was afraid the whole business was an impudent attempt at extortion." The end of his inquiries and attempts to dissuade her from committing herself was that her door was closed against him. Miss Hales, the lady whom defendant professed to have paid his addresses to at Canterbury, appeared in the witness-box to deny all knowledge both of him and of Roger Tichborne. Lady Dornier, a cousin of Roger, who had been in frequent communication with him at Upton, London, and elsewhere, affirmed that she had seen the tattoo marks frequently, and had always

spoken about them as a matter of notoriety in the family. According to her account, Roger used to be fond of showing them to his relatives. At the close a number of witnesses were examined respecting the Themis, the vessel which defendant at first said had saved him. The Liverpool broker and the Melbourne agent of that vessel deposed to the inquiries the defendant had made about her, and to the description he had given of her, as well as of her arrival at Melbourne. In many points his account tallied accurately with the facts in question; but eventually the Lord Chief Justice discounted this part of the evidence by pointing out that in the original trial the Themis seemed to have been entirely abandoned. The register and the ship's articles were, however, put in. Evidence was given to show that the Themis had no entry in her log of having picked up a shipwrecked crew of nine persons, and that if she had done so information of the fact would certainly have been given to the firm, and none had been given.

Mr. Henry Francis Purcell, a member of the Bar of the Norfolk Circuit, gave evidence of his going to Chili in 1868 for the purpose of examining witnesses before the Commission; and of his going, after the adjournment of the last trial, in 1871, to Australia. He landed at Melbourne, and visited several places in the colony, but could find no trace of any such person as Arthur Orton or Alfred Smith. Robert Jury, a lighterman, who formerly resided at Wapping, and knew the Orton family well, believed that the defendant was Arthur Orton. Dr. Brown attended Arthur Orton, when a boy, for St. Vitus's dance. He was "a large, awkward, unwieldy, coarse, fat boy; and tall for his age. His hair was light, and he was weak in the knees—in-kneed." He at once recognised the defendant as an exaggerated likeness of Arthur Orton. Arthur Peter Shotler, son of the landlord of the Ship and Punchbowl, Wapping, knew Arthur Orton well, and the defendant and he were the same man. He was like his sister, Mrs. Tredgett. He was a chip of the old block; he was every inch an Orton. The Rev. Robert Mount, Catholic priest at Southampton, saw Roger Tichborne in 1853, when he was leaving for South America, and had, he believed, a perfect recollection of him. He would never take the defendant for him. In answer to the Lord Chief Justice, he said that no true Catholic would be married by a Wesleyan minister.

In consequence of the prolongation of the Tichborne trial, Justice Keating will take the North Wales Circuit, Baron Cleasby the Norfolk, and Mr. Fitzjames Stephens the Western.

Mr. Hawkins has been spending one of his off days in the Court of Common Pleas defending the Tyne Shipping Company against a curious claim for goods alleged to have been lost in transit. The prosecutor, Mr. Harnett, formerly a dentist in Pantons-square, and owning, he said, a stock of 350,000 teeth, had, while out of business, stored part of them in Newcastle. Purposing to commence business in Paris, he employed the defendants to convey his effects to London. Two cases were lost on the voyage, and the defendants were now sued for the value of their contents, assessed by the plaintiff at £6303 11s. 6d. The jury declined to take plaintiff's own evidence as to the contents of the missing cases, and a *stet processus* was entered.

Yesterday week Captain Hunt, ex-honorary secretary of the Tichborne Defence Fund, brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas for libel against the *Times* newspaper. The action was based on an assertion in that journal that he was not and had never been a Captain in the Royal Artillery, as had been erroneously described. Evidence showed that Captain Hunt had been appointed a Paymaster in the Royal Artillery, with the honorary rank of Captain; but Lord Chief Justice Bovill held that this entitled him to be described in strictness only as a Captain in the Army, and not in the particular branch of the service to which he happened to be attached. Plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited, with leave to move the full Court.

An action was brought in the Queen's Bench yesterday week against Diprose, one of the money-lenders in reference to whom a criminal information is pending at the Old Bailey. Plaintiff had obtained an advance of £10 and given the defendant as security a bill of sale for £57. Then, when no money was due to him, defendant, on some pretext, seized goods worth £200, and had them sold for £50 odd. The jury found for the plaintiff, execution being ordered in four days.

During the sittings at Guildhall, last Saturday, Mr. Justice Quain complained strongly of the ill-ventilated state of the court. His Lordship declared that he could not sit there, with the burning sun pouring down upon his head, and that unless something was done to mitigate the heat he would adjourn the Court. "This is the way," continued the learned Judge, "we are always treated in this court and in the City. We complain from time to time, and we get no redress from the Corporation of the city of London. It is the most abominable hole a Judge and jury were ever put into."

A verdict for £150 was given, in the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday last, against the Metropolitan District Railway Company, as compensation for injuries sustained by Mrs. Bradford. In the course of the hearing of the action it was stated that the time originally allowed for the stoppage of the trains at each station was one minute, and for the performance of the whole journey (including twenty-one stations), sixty-two minutes. It had, however, been lately thought that a minute at each station was too long, and the time was reduced by some seconds, so as to accomplish the distance from terminus to terminus in fifty-five minutes. The number of passengers was 1,000,000 a month.

The London Tramways Company has been condemned to pay £75 damages to one of its passengers, Mr. Plunkett, actor and dramatic author, for causing him to fall upon two bottles of claret which he was carrying home with him. The accident resulted from the car moving forward while he was alighting, and the broken glass did serious damage to his hands.

An action to recover compensation for false imprisonment was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, in which the plaintiff was a tradesman carrying on business at Greenwich, and the defendant was a broker of the city of London. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £350.

A widow sued, in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, under Lord Campbell's Act, on behalf of herself and her two children, to recover compensation for the loss of her husband, who met his death whilst he was working for a firm of naphtha and creosote manufacturers on Bow-common. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £200 to the widow and £100 to each child.

The Byrne will case at Dublin has terminated without any decisive result, the jury having been unable to agree. The children, for whose custody a writ of habeas corpus was sought, remain in the charge of their mother, who is a Protestant.

A majority of the Judges of the Court of Session at Edinburgh has decided against the lady medical students, being of opinion that the Senatus of the University had exceeded its powers in admitting the ladies to the University medical course. Lord Justice Moncrieff alone favoured the appeal of Miss Jex-Blake and her friends.

Mr. Harkin, the school inspector, who sued the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe for having ejected him from one of the Callan schools, has been condemned in sixpence costs, but with leave to apply to the full Court to have a verdict entered for himself.

The trustee of Lizardi's estate has applied to the Court of Bankruptcy for directions as to claims which are being made upon him for balances of consignment accounts due by the bankrupt at his stoppage. In the case brought before the Court the proceeds of an extra cargo of coffee consigned from Rio Janeiro had been misappropriated by the bankrupt. An order was made to pay over a balance of £763 3s. 4d. which had been subsequently received.

Dr. Leslie, of Westminster, has made a stand in the Court of Queen's Bench for the right of medical witnesses to their professional fee. Mr. Justice Quain informed him that, having accepted the shilling with his subpoena and come into court, he was bound to give evidence. He was accordingly sworn.

Several convictions have been obtained in the Lambeth Police Court against dealers for selling coffee adulterated with chicory, the vestry clerk prosecuting under the new Adulteration Act. In one case, where the defendant had bought the article mixed, and in ignorance of the law, a fine of 1d. and costs was imposed. In three other cases the penalties ranged from 10s. to £1.

The Oxfordshire magistrates have received a report from the visiting justices on certain complaints made as to the treatment of the prisoners in the Chipping Norton case. It was stated that the whole charges were unfounded.

Noyes, Macdonnell, and the two Bidwells, charged with the Bank of England forgeries, were on Wednesday committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Elizabeth Greenwood, a respectable-looking young woman, has been charged at Guildhall with complicity in the cheque swindle. There were three cases against her of having obtained cheques for £8 and altered them to £80. She was remanded, for the completion of the evidence.

At the Marylebone Police Court Mr. D'Eyncourt has expressed an opinion that the St. Pancras Vestry might find more useful employment than prosecuting Sunday traders. After this protest the usual fines were inflicted.

A medical man, with a professional weakness for inhaling chloroform, has been charged at Marylebone with obtaining his favourite indulgence by false pretences. His practice was to give a fictitious name and address, and to omit paying for the chloroform before he used it.

The police magistrate at Southwark has decided a question which is often at issue between dust contractors and manufacturers—namely, what is "trade refuse"? Mr. Reed, the contractor for Southwark, had declined to remove the ashes from the furnaces at the Atlas Printing Works. He was summoned, and the magistrate imposed a nominal fine of 2s. 6d.

A gang of garotters in Lambeth, led by a youth known as "The Black Prince," has devised a new method of relieving victims of diamond rings. One of them seized the jewelled finger and hammered it with a heavy instrument, which broke the bone; the finger was then twisted round till it came out of the socket. Here the operation was interrupted, and the garotters had to decamp with only a gold watch and chain. Three of them have been remanded at the Lambeth Police Court, where they appear to be no strangers.

One Bingham, who gave himself up some time ago as the murderer of Jane Maria Clousen, at Eltham, was on Tuesday convicted at Exeter of stealing a cashbox and securities, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

An extraordinary circumstance occurred at the Herefordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday. Mary Ann Duggan was tried for stealing, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It was then discovered that the grand jury had not returned a true bill; and so, though convicted after trial, the accused has, upon this legal technicality, to be discharged.

On May 23 the Cheshire police interrupted a cock-fight at Weaverham, in which a number of Irish were pitted against as many English birds. On Monday Mr. Marshall, on whose premises the fight took place, was fined £10 and costs for his share in this transaction; and summonses have been issued against a number of gentlemen of good position who are known to have been present at the fight.

At the annual dinner of the South Midland Institute, which took place at Wolverhampton on Monday night, it was stated that coal in large quantities had been discovered in Central India, at a point about 300 miles east of Bombay and 200 miles south of Nerbudda, which is henceforth to be known as the Wurdah Valley Coal-field. The Indian Government have appointed Mr. Walter Ness as their mining engineer in that district, and he leaves shortly for India to superintend the working of the newly-discovered mines. Specimens of the coal and shale found on the Duke of Sutherland's estates in Sutherlandshire were exhibited at the meeting of the institute, and pronounced to be valuable, and it was announced that the Duke had resolved upon developing the mines on his property.

In consequence of the frequent movements of ships of war on foreign stations, the private letters of the officers and crews have hitherto been forwarded by the Post Office to the particular place on the station at which, according to information furnished by the Admiralty, the ships were most likely to be found—the directions placed upon them by the writers being disregarded. This course, which was adopted with a view of preventing delay, appears not to have given general satisfaction, numerous complaints having been made of letters being subjected to additional postage in consequence of being sent to a place for which the amount prepaid was insufficient, although sufficient for the transmission of the letters according to the written address. It has been determined, therefore, that in future all private letters addressed to ship of war on foreign stations shall be forwarded strictly as addressed.

Sir Joseph Ritchie Lyon Dickson, M.D., who received the honour of knighthood at the hands of her Majesty, at Windsor, on the 30th ult., is the second son of the late Mr. John Dickson, R.N., surgeon to Lord Nelson at the siege of Copenhagen, afterwards appointed by the British Government Surgeon-Major and Chief of the Medical Staff of his Highness the Hereditary Pasha of the Regency of Tripoli at the request of his Highness and the recommendation of Lord Nelson. In 1847 Sir Joseph was appointed Physician to her Majesty's Legation in Persia. During the famine he was called on to attend his Majesty for typhus fever, in the absence of the King's body physician, and was so fortunate as to preserve his Majesty's life, who requested her Majesty's Government to attach Sir Joseph to his staff on the occasion of his visit to Europe. Sir Joseph is a Commander of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, and his elder brother is Physician to her Majesty's Embassy in Constantinople.



THE SHAH IN THE WEAVING-ROOM AT HAWORTH'S MILLS, MANCHESTER.



THE SHAH AT THE CREWE LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINE FACTORY: THE BESSEMER PROCESS.



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THE SHAH AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

BY THE WAY.

Had we been writing this paragraph in July, 1773, the events of the time being the same as those of the present week, we should probably have had to say something of this sort:—"An affair of honour came off yesterday. One of the parties was a well-known M.P. for a cathedral town in the east of England, the other was a gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion who was examined as a witness in the great trial now pending. Our contemporary the *Times* recently published an able summary of the evidence in that case, and showed that one hundred witnesses had declared the defendant not to be the person he has sworn that he is, while forty had asserted that he was the person he has sworn that he is not. In reference to this statement, the M.P., who for some reason was in the country, not at St. Stephen's, wrote a letter to the *Times*, in which he suggested that the whole of the testimony of the Catholic witnesses might be disposed of by imputing to them perjury, committed at the instance of the authorities of their Church, who desired to retain in Catholic hands the estates in question in the case. One of these witnesses immediately dispatched a military friend to the M.P., and a duel was at once arranged, the parties meeting half-way between his residence and London. We are glad to say that no unhappy results took place. The senator characteristically missed his aim, and received his adversary's ball on the head, which it happily failed to penetrate. All was settled in an amicable way, the M.P., in the handsomest manner, declaring (as, indeed, he had done in his letter) that there was no reflection upon witnesses who might merely have sworn untruly in compliance with the dictates of religion. The parties came to London in the same post-chaise." But this is 1873, and some persons, at least, are more rational than their ancestors. Whether the defendant's counsel read the letter with feelings of deep gratitude to the writer we shall probably hear one of these days.

His Majesty the Shah having now left us, and the "impression" which it was intended to produce upon him being, we trust, deeply engraven, and past obliteration, we have leisure to consider what has been said upon the subject of his visit by others than islanders. The Germans admit that we have done our work admirably, and believe that the Shah must be convinced that England is a great and terrible nation, whose friendship he should secure at any price. Russian ideas have been expounded, and they have, for obvious reasons, no value at all. The French allow that England has made a grand display of material prosperity and power; but, as they have nothing to gain by impressing the Shah, they will be content to show him something beautiful, which, of course, English taste and English climate forbid anyone to see in this country. But a curious message comes to us from afar, so far indeed as Rangoon. We have just received the *Rangoon Gazette* of May 23, and it contains a leading article in which the writer makes reference to the last dreadful famine in Persia. He alleges that the Monarch was entirely unmindful of the horrible sufferings of his subjects, but that "in certain towns the governors were ordered that starvation should cease, and accordingly every day men, women, and children who had the audacity to cry for bread were unceremoniously knocked on the head." This was while subscriptions from British subjects were pouring into Persia in aid of the famishing. Of course the inference is that England was about to lavish her hospitality on a potentate who is not deserving of it. We may observe that the statement above made is not supported by any evidence, and, though we have no doubt of the bona fides of the writer, the story does not seem probable. Has not some isolated act of brutality been magnified into extraordinary proportions? We incline to believe that, however powerful State reasons for all that has been done might seem, there would have been a very much more modified and official reception of the Shah had Government believed in such a statement as that from Rangoon; and our Ministers must be very ill-served by their subordinates if information on such a matter has been withheld.

British faith in the pluck and sense of Sir Samuel Baker has at last been thoroughly vindicated. On Monday night Lord Granville and Lord Enfield had the gratification of reading to the Lords and the Commons a telegram from Alexandria announcing that a despatch from Khartoum had been received at the former place on Saturday last. Sir Samuel was at Khartoum in good health, with all the other Europeans, and he had conquests to report. Down to the Equator the country in which he had been campaigning had been annexed to the dominions of the Khedive, the slave-traders' intrigues had been stamped out, the route was quite open to Zanzibar, and also on June 8 a victory had been won by only 105 men over the army of Oroseo. If the arrangement of details reminds us a little of the famous anti-climax,

In both the tropics is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke,

no matter; the news is of general success, and when we get the despatches we shall, no doubt, be able to do more justice to the gallantry and discretion of our brave representative.

"They manage some things better in Ireland." If unfortunate authors, composers, and students, who cannot sit with windows closed when the glass is at 80 deg., and who cannot work with windows open when street organ after street organ pours in floods of "bad noise," had but a Mr. O'Donnell, of Belfast, to appeal to! He had a street musician brought before him the other day, a woman, and, though she declared that she sang songs for the support of herself and child, he sent her to gaol for a month. To be sure, her *aria d'intrata* was of a semi-political character, and was in glorification of "the noble Orangeman, Mr. Johnston," who, the poet asserted, "adores the Bible, Church, and Crown, and loves the Orange and Blue," but we cannot believe that the utter nonsense of the lyric had much to do with the sentence. We prefer to think that Mr. O'Donnell has a laudable hatred for vagabonds who force unsought music upon people, and from many a "quiet street" will be uttered the earnest wish that we had some "beak" who would deal in similar fashion with our London organ nuisances. If they hindered sacred and holy trade they would be stopped in a week; but, as they only hinder mere writers and artists, and torture mere invalids, they are left to work their will, encouraged by menials and mammas.

Readers may recollect that some time ago they had the pleasure of reading many advertisements by a gentleman named Dr. Vellere, who continuously asserted that he was a fine dramatist, but that managers would not give him the opportunity of displaying his genius. We were told this very often, and there was nothing improbable in the statement. There are, doubtless, many good dramatic writers who cannot get before the public. But Dr. Vellere has published one of his dramas; and, though we are not greatly concerned to find excuses for managers, many of whom have a cultivated talent for making mistakes, we think that we can see some extenuation of their conduct in regard to this gentleman. He proposes to set very hard tasks for the actors. Doubtless, they ought to be able to perform those tasks. But facts are facts, and we fear that a manager would have much difficulty in procuring artists who could carry out Dr. Vellere's stage

directions. Of these we will give a slight sample. At the end of the third act a heroine, Kate, has a strong situation:—

Kate (raising herself to her full height). No; there are no children for such as I! (Laughs and turns suddenly serious—with awful pathos)

"The children to the Tiber!"

(She stops, and her vacant look is fully expressive of her terrible malady. At this moment the coffin becomes visible, and at its sight CONQUEST gives a terrible shriek, and falls to the ground.)

Jack (pointing to the coffin). "The mother to the tomb!"

Later, Conquest, having recovered himself, again encounters the tremendous Kate. He says, with much novelty, to a young couple, "Bless you, my children." Then—

(Overpowered with feelings, he staggers; and, when his eyes meet with the calm posture of KATE, he looks at her terrified, whilst the by-play of his demeanour expresses forcibly how he shrinks from her with awe.)

Thirdly, and with this illustration we close, Conquest has another call on his facial and other powers:—

(The BRIDE, who has not left the side of KATE, embraces her tenderly. CONQUEST, whose by-play has vividly expressed the sentiments which these incidents could but call up in his breast, was at first thunderstruck; in recognising KATE, a beam of happiness of the past seems to illumine his face; but when he sees his daughter, side by side with his son and KATE, he realises at once the horror of his position, and snatches his daughter away.)

Conquest. Away, away from him, from them—and for ever!

(A terrible struggle commences within his breast.)

Now, we think that it will be admitted that Dr. Vellere has, to use a colloquialism, cut out a good deal of work for the actors, and managerial distrust of their abilities may have had something to do with the treatment of which he complained so long and so expensively.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The series of Royal, metropolitan, and other national entertainments which have been given, during the past two or three weeks, in honour of his Majesty Nasr-Ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, while the guest of her Majesty Queen Victoria, fill in the present Number, as in our last publication, all the space devoted to Engravings that illustrate the passing events of the day. We have now to deal with the most elaborate acts and scenes in this grand pageant of British wealth and power, which is certainly more significant as an exhibition of what England herself is, what she possesses, and what she can do, than important as a mere complimentary demonstration to the Shah—no very great personage, after all, either in Europe or in Asia, compared with some other potentates we have seen coming and going in London.

The Naval Review at Spithead on Monday week—the Review of the Guards and other choice troops by the Queen next day in Windsor Park—the visits of the Shah to the Royal Italian Opera, and to the Royal Albert Hall, with the adjoining International Exhibition—his sight of the shipping in the Thames and the West India Docks, on the Wednesday, with the Admiralty luncheon for him at Greenwich Hospital—his journey to the North, where he saw the town and port of Liverpool on the Thursday, and the town and factories of Manchester on the Friday, being the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham—and his return to London on Saturday, after which he went to the garden party of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Chiswick villa—these proceedings of last week afford such a variety of subjects for our illustrations that there is no fear of sameness in following the steps of the Shah on English ground.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

It was the first Saturday evening of his stay in London, as we stated last week, that the Shah went to a state performance, by order of the Lord Chamberlain, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. His Majesty, with a numerous suite, in ten of the Queen's carriages manned by servants in state liveries, drove from Buckingham Palace, by way of Trafalgar-square, St. Martin's-lane, and Garrick-street, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. On arriving at the Floral Hall, which forms the vestibule to the theatre, his Majesty was met by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. The following officers of the Royal household were in attendance on his Majesty:—The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Treasurer of the Household, the Controller of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Clerk Marshal, the Gold Stick, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Silver Stick, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, the Controller in the Lord Chamberlain's department, two Gentlemen Ushers, and the Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Earl of Morley, Lord Frederic Kerr, Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge also attended his Majesty. The usual guard of Yeomen of the Guard was in attendance at the theatre and upon the stage. At the entrance of the theatre the Shah was received by the Lord Chamberlain, who conducted his Majesty to the Royal box. The Persian national air was played by the band in the Floral Hall, and "God Save the Queen" was sung before the performance began. It consisted of a selection of pieces from different operas.

NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The Shah, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Russian Imperial Prince, or Cesarewitch, and the Cesarevna, sister to our Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by many persons of their several suites, went down from London to Portsmouth by a special train on the Monday morning, and embarked in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert before eleven o'clock. They were first saluted aloft by the old wooden line-of-battle ships the Victory, the St. Vincent, the Duke of Wellington, the Asia, and the Donegal, moored near the Dockyard Pier. These ships, also the Indian troop-ships Crocodile, Serapis, and Euphrates, were completely dressed with flags. The Victoria and Albert, commanded by Prince Leiningen, with Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy in superior command, bore the Royal standard of Persia and that of the Prince of Wales together on her mainmast, the Union Jack on her bowsprit, and St. George's flag at her taffrail. She was followed by the Enchantress, with Mr. Goschen and the other Lords of the Admiralty, and by several other steam-boats. The members of the House of Lords were in the Simoom, the House of Commons in the Tamar, and there was the Trinity House yacht Galatea. Two miles off the Southsea shore, at the Spithead anchorage in the Solent between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire coast, lay the assembled fleet of British ironclads, in three long parallel lines, each line from east to west extending nearly two miles. The innermost line, nearest Portsmouth, consisted of twenty-four gun-boats or small vessels of war—namely, the Waterwitch, Swinger, Goshawk, Ariel, Beacon, Zephyr, Skylark, Cracker, Orwell, Bruiser, Foam, Plucky, Bloodhound, Kite, Blazer, Snake, Scourge, Bonetta, Arrow, and Comet; the Seaflower and Martin, sailing brigs. The next or central line comprised the eleven ironclads of the first division, which were the Valiant, 18 guns, Captain Beddingfield; Zealous, 20, Captain Hamilton; Hercules, 14, Captain Dowell, C.B.;

Hector, 18, Captain Cochrane; Audacious, 14, Captain Henderson; Northumberland, 28, Captain Alexander, C.B.; Agincourt, 28, Captain Adeane (flagship of Rear-Admiral Hornby, C.B.); Devastation, turret-ship, 4, Captain Hewett, V.C.; Hecate, 4, Commander Boyd; Gorgon, 4, Commander Hon. A'Court; Prince Albert, 4, Commander Bridges. The third line, which lay nearest to the Isle of Wight shore, contained the twelve ironclads of the second division, including three turret-ships. They were the Penelope, 11 guns, Captain C. Wake; Caledonian, 24, Captain Montgomerie; Black Prince, 28, Captain Lacy; Monarch, 6, Captain Boys; Vanguard, 14, Captain Spain; Achilles, 26, Captain Oldfield; Sultan, 12, Captain Vansittart, C.B.; Glatton, 2, Captain Aynsley; Hydra, 4, Commander Tinklar; Cyclops, 4, Commander Lupman; Royal Sovereign 5, Commander Cleveland. The Royal yacht, with the Royal spectators, passed from east to west between the central and outer line of ironclads, followed by the other yachts and steam-boats, and then passed from west to east between the central line and the line of gun-boats. Three general salutes were fired by the whole fleet—the first time, when the Victoria and Albert approached Spithead; the second time, at twelve o'clock, when she reached the western end of the lines; the third time, at two o'clock, when she left the fleet on her return to Portsmouth Dockyard. Between one and two o'clock the Royal yacht lay to while the Shah and the Princes and Princesses went, in a white barge of state, to inspect the flagship Agincourt, and likewise the Sultan, where the Shah was much astonished with the 18-ton 400-pounder guns on the main-deck. There was a luncheon for the Royal party at the official residence of Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, and the Shah smoked a pipe on the lawn. He was afterwards taken into the dockyard to see the building of a ship to be called after him instead of the Blonde, as first proposed. The South-Western Railway brought his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses back to London at half-past seven in the evening.

Our Special Artist, in the illustration of the Fleet at Spithead, has shown the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the Alberta and the Vigilant conveying the Shah's attendants, passing between the lines of ironclad war-ships. Those on the right hand are the Agincourt flag-ship, which is nearest; the Northumberland, Audacious, Hector, Hercules, Zealous, and Valiant. On the left are the Sultan, Achilles, Vanguard, Monarch, Black Prince, Caledonia, and Penelope. The turret-ships Devastation and Hecate, on the right hand, the Glatton and Hydra on the left, are not shown in the sketch, having been passed by the Royal yacht before the moment at which the sketch was taken; and the other steamers, Enchantress and Galatea, Tamar and Simoom, are not yet come up.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

After dining at Buckingham Palace, upon his return from Portsmouth, the Shah went to the International Exhibition, Kensington, at half past ten. He was met by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, with the Marquises of Lansdowne and Ripon, Earls Granville and Carnarvon, and others, who showed him the Machinery Department and the Picture Galleries. The Shah and their Royal Highnesses, with the Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, afterwards heard a concert of music in the Royal Albert Hall. Their seats were placed on a dais opposite the great organ, within a decorative border of green leaves and yellow flowers. The grand amphitheatre, filled with company in brilliant attire, many gentlemen wearing uniforms, had a superb effect. The Shah had the Princess of Wales on his right hand, the Cesarevna on his left; the Prince of Wales sat on the left hand of his sister-in-law; the Cesarewitch and the Duke of Edinburgh were to the right of the Princess of Wales. The music was performed by Madame Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and other vocalists, with the orchestra, and Dr. Stainer at the organ. Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Albert Hall, and there was a guard of honour outside.

QUEEN'S REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK.

On Tuesday week, in the morning, the Shah had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Argyll, on political business. He received deputations from the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the Anti-Slavery Society, the religious communions of Jews, Armenian Christians, and Parsees; and several persons connected with Indian Government were introduced to his Majesty. At three o'clock in the afternoon, having at the Paddington station met the Prince and Princess of Wales and several other Royal Highnesses, the Shah went to Windsor by a special train, which was slow, so that he did not get to the review-ground till five. It was in the vast lawn between Queen Anne's Ride and the Long Walk, surrounded with noble trees, which were in the full beauty of fresh summer leafage. The troops assembled for review, officers and men, numbered about 7400 of our finest soldiers. Beginning from the right of their line, there was the Royal Horse Artillery, which always claims that position; then the solid and brilliant masses of the household cavalry, the battalions of Guards, the other infantry regiments, the Dragoons, and Hussars, and, on the left flank, the batteries of Royal Artillery. Lord Strathnairn was in command of the whole line, Colonel Newton of the artillery, Sir Thomas MacMahon of the cavalry, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar of the infantry. The array was about three-quarters of a mile long, and was completely lapped by a deep fringe of spectators stretching away right and left in a wide sweep, which left the troops ample space for their manœuvres. The space at the saluting point, reserved for the Queen and the Shah, was inclosed, and was marked by two lofty flags, the Royal standards of England and Persia. On both sides of this space were erected stands to accommodate the foreign Ministers, the Lords and Commons, and other privileged spectators. The Queen came in an open carriage, with the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Imperial Princess of Russia, attended by officers and ladies of the Court and Royal household, and escorted by Scots Greys. Her Majesty was dressed, as usual, in black, with some white in her bonnet; the two Princesses had white dresses and blue bonnets. The Shah, of course, wore his dark military uniform, with a blue ribbon across his breast, which glittered with diamonds and emeralds: he had on his gold spectacles. He rode a small white Arab, the tail of which was dyed pink, and was tied with a band of gold braid. The Prince of Wales wore his uniform as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, the Cesarewitch a Russian uniform, the Duke of Edinburgh that of a volunteer artillery corps, and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, that of a Field Marshal. The troops saluted and presented arms to the Queen, and lowered their colours while the National Anthem was played. The Queen's carriage, accompanied by the Shah riding with the Duke of Cambridge at his side, followed by the other Princes and the Staff, passed slowly along the line. They returned to the saluting point, and the troops marched past, the Royal Horse Artillery first, then the two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 7th Hussars, the 13th Hussars, the E and H batteries 14th brigade Royal Artillery, three battalions of Grenadier Guards, two of Coldstream Guards, one of Scots Fusilier Guards, the 7th

Fusiliers, 16th Regiment, 96th Highlanders, and first battalion Rifle Brigade. The Shah watched the march of these excellent troops with great interest. The Prince of Wales rode past at the head of the Rifle Brigade, as its commander. After this march past the Queen a few manoeuvres of action were performed, representing the defence of Windsor against an enemy supposed to have crossed the Thames between Boveney and Bray. The Shah was much pleased, and gave the Duke of Cambridge a beautiful Persian scimitar, with a gold hilt, in a scabbard of purple velvet. At seven o'clock their Majesties left the park, and the Shah got back to London between nine and ten. He was too late to dine with Lord Granville and the Corps Diplomatique at the Foreign Office, as he had intended, but he went there for half an hour about midnight, when Lord and Lady Granville entertained a distinguished company.

WEST INDIA DOCK AND GREENWICH.

The Shah had arranged to see the Bank of England, as well as the Tower of London, before going down the river to Blackwall and Greenwich, on Wednesday week; but he was too much fatigued by his efforts the previous day. He went, about one o'clock, in an open carriage, from Buckingham Palace to the Tower, but did not stop there to see the armoury and regalia. At the Tower Wharf, kept by a guard of honour of the Coldstreams, he embarked in the river steam-boat Princess Alice, which was accompanied by the Cupid, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Teck and Princess Mary, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, all in civilian dress. A salute was fired from the Tower guns, and the two steamers moved down the river, followed by other boats, one bearing the official persons of the Admiralty Board. The river was crowded with ships, barges, boats, and vessels of many different kinds. Their decks and rigging, as well as the wharves and roads on each bank, and windows and crane-stages of the warehouses, being thronged with people, it looked like all London upon the water and banks of the Thames, as it looks above Putney on the day of the University boat-race. Opposite the entrance to the West India Dock lay five of the floating steam fire-engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under the orders of Captain Shaw. They were closely lashed together in a line, and upon the deck of each stood the firemen, with the hose-pipes ready for a discharge. The word was given, and they all at once saluted the Shah with several hundred jets of water, thrown horizontally against the sides of the Princess Alice steam-boat, after which they cast up as many perpendicular jets to a great height in the air, with a very fine effect. The steam-boat conveying his Majesty and the Princes entered the West India Dock by the Millwall gates, where the 26th Middlesex Volunteers formed a guard of honour. The West India Dock was full of shipping, packed close to each side, with an open channel between for the steam-boats to pass. All the decks, rigging, and yards of the ships, and the ground and buildings around the dock, swarmed with an immense multitude of sightseers, amongst whom were foreign sailors of every nation. The Shah was more astonished by this scene than by anything else. Having passed out of the dock by the Blackwall gates, his steam-boat went across to Greenwich, where the Shah and the Princes landed at the hospital stairs. They were conducted by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, to luncheon in the Painted Hall. About five o'clock they came out, when the boys of the Chichester training-ship, in honour of the Shah, manned the yards of the model-ship rigging, on the masts erected in the grounds of the Greenwich Royal Hospital School. The Shah and their Royal Highnesses again embarked in the steam-boats, and were conveyed up the river to Westminster Bridge. In the evening, by command of the Queen, a State ball was given at Buckingham Palace, at which the Persian Sovereign and the British Princes and Princesses were present.

VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday week the Shah went to Liverpool by the London and North-Western Railway from Euston-square. He started at ten o'clock, in the Royal saloon carriage of a special train, with four of his Princes and Ministers; but his Prime Minister, the Sadr Azim, stayed at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Morley, Lord in Waiting, General Hardinge, Groom in Waiting, Colonel Byng, Equerry, General Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Ronald Thomson attended his Majesty. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., and other directors of the railway saw him off at the Euston-square station. The train, stopping but once at Lichfield, made the run from London to Liverpool, 192 miles, in less than four hours and a half, reaching the Lime-street station at half-past two. The Shah was there received by the Earl of Sefton, the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. E. Samuelson), Sir James Ramsden, Lord Sandon, M.P., Mr. Cross, M.P., and General Lysons, commanding the military district. The halls of the hotel and station were full of company, and Lime-street, with the open spaces around St. George's Hall, contained many thousands of people. There was an escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and several battalions of volunteer rifles and volunteer artillery kept the streets. The Shah entered St. George's Hall, where an address of welcome was presented by the Mayor, to which his Majesty replied, with a translation of his reply by Sir H. Rawlinson. A procession was then formed, and the Mayor conducted the Shah to the Town-hall, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, flags, garlands, and other festive devices. After reposing a quarter of an hour in a private smoking-room, the Shah went into the Council Chamber, and partook of a luncheon provided for him and the company by the Mayor of Liverpool. His Majesty was placed in a chair of state at the head of the table, between the Mayor and Lord Sefton. His health was drunk, which he acknowledged with a bow. At five o'clock he was taken to the Prince's Landing Stage, and embarked in one of the Mersey ferry-boats, decorated with bright carpets and silk curtains, and with beautiful hothouse plants and flowers. The rain had ceased, and the Shah was conveyed down the river to New Brighton, passing the large Atlantic steam-ships moored in the Sloyne, and getting a sight of the masts of shipping in the vast range of docks, both on the Liverpool and Birkenhead sides. His Majesty then returned, landing where he had embarked, and went by the North-Western Railway to Trentham, in Staffordshire, where he arrived at eight o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave him a nobly hospitable reception. He walked in the gardens, which were illuminated that evening, and saw a game at bowls in the bowling-alley.

CREWE ENGINE FACTORY.

Leaving Trentham at half-past eleven on Friday, the Shah, accompanied by the Duke and by the Earl of Shrewsbury, went to Crewe, and saw the great railway locomotive-engine factory. One thing which attracted his notice was the conversion of pig iron into Bessemer steel. The cupola was tapped, and the fluid metal poured down a sand channel into the converting vessel. This was turned up, and the "blowing" commenced, with the visible result of a fierce and beautiful white flame streaming in a furious gale of wind from its mouth. Having glanced at the engines which force their tremendous draught through the melted metal, his Majesty passed to the cogging

shop, where a ten-ton duplex steam-hammer was squeezing flat under its blows a huge red-hot bar of metal. Passing thence to the forge and rolling-mills, the Shah beheld an immense slab, white from the furnace, divided like a deal log, by the cutting action of a rapidly-driven steel saw. The slab of iron was sawn through in half a minute, though it measured 18 in. by 4 in. The saw runs at the rate of 13,000 ft. a minute, and its teeth are kept cold by a stream of water constantly directed against them. The next marvel was the thirty-ton duplex hammer—one of the tools designed by Mr. Ramsbottom, the late mechanical engineer to the company. This hammer displayed its strength on a great steel ingot drawn white from the furnace as the Shah approached. The lump of red-hot metal was attached to a traverser overhead, and was guided easily by one man in between the ponderous hammer blocks. These were set to work, and the shape of the mass altered visibly at each blow of the hammer. Other steam-hammers punching holes in tire-blocks and expanding tires, and a tire-rolling mill, working with beautiful ease and accuracy, were inspected on the way to

عصر اندیش کا باب
دو قہر ہندوستان
ورس کا رات و شب میر
تلفیہ کلام
بہار کا نظم
۱۲۹۰
۱۸۷۳

Nasserudin chah
Hadjar

THE SHAH'S SIGNATURE IN THE VISITORS' BOOK AT HAWORTH'S MILLS, MANCHESTER.

the plate-rolling mill. This last machine interested his Majesty very much, and he stood watching the red-hot slab passing backwards and forwards between the rollers, and growing gradually longer and thinner, till they were rolled into plates of 26 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. in length and breadth, and a thickness, or rather a thinness, of only five-sixteenths of an inch. The eight-ton vertical steam-hammer stamping a steel plate at one decisive blow into a dome top for a locomotive boiler having been shown, his Majesty proceeded to the locomotive works. He was conducted through a forge and smithy containing 113 smiths' hearths and nineteen steam-hammers. The locomotive-engine shop, in which nineteen new engines are being constructed, was visited, and two nearly complete engines were lifted by the overhead travelling-crane, and carried out of the shop. Other shops were inspected; and Mr. Webb, locomotive superintendent to the London and North-Western Company, explained to the Shah the different processes.

VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

It was two o'clock when the Shah arrived from Crewe at the London-road station, Manchester, which was transformed by hangings or spreadings of coloured cloth, and by profuse floral decorations, into a place, "half fancy-bazaar, half-conservatory," as the *Manchester Guardian* says. The Mayor of Manchester, the County High Sheriff (Sir James Ramsden), and the Lord Lieutenant received his Majesty as he left the train, amidst the cheers of a large company of spectators. An escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 101st (Bengal Fusiliers), the 19th Lancashire and 3rd Manchester Volunteers, all under the orders of General Lysons, did military honours to the foreign visitor. He entered an open carriage-and-four, which took him, in a procession of carriages, along Piccadilly, down Market-street, through St. Anne's-square and King-street, to the Townhall. An immense crowd of people all the way greeted him with vociferous cheering. At the Townhall, amidst a company of ladies and gentlemen, his Majesty was bidden to take his seat in a gilt chair on a scarlet dais, and to hear the Town Clerk read an address. He replied in a Persian speech, which was translated by Sir H. Rawlinson to mean

that he admired the industrial prosperity of Manchester, and hoped to make some improvements in Persia. After this, his Majesty got some luncheon, and then set out for Salford, the adjacent town on the other side of the Irwell, to see the cotton-mills of Messrs. Haworth and Co. The way was by Cross-street, Albert-square, Mount-street, Peter-street, Deansgate, Liverpool-road, Water-street, and Regent-road, to Messrs. Haworth's. Arrived there, he was conducted first to one of the lower rooms, where he saw the cotton in all the stages, from the preparation of the raw material up to the weaving. He was led to the room where the enormous flywheel of the engine revolves; but the longest stay was made in the weaving-room, where 1100 frames were at full work. The Shah seemed more interested here than in any other portion, because it is here that the material is converted into the finished article. He stood a few minutes at one of the frames, and saw its working. He was about to pass out of the room when, on a signal from Mr. R. Haworth, the shuttles were stopped in an instant, and all the women and girls, leaving the frames and coming forward with bright paper flags to the edges of the gangway in which the Shah was standing, burst out into "God save our noble Queen." Waving the little flags over the head of the Shah, they sang the whole of the National Anthem, his Majesty seeming lost in wonder at the scene before him. At the close of the singing he bowed his approval and thanks, which so pleased the women that they clapped hands and gave him a general cheer. It may be observed that there were between 800 and 900 workpeople on the premises, most of them females; indeed, with the exception of two or three men to look after the machinery, all the hands in the weaving-room were women and girls, which the Persians seemed scarcely able to understand. Before quitting the factory the Shah saw two finished pieces of cotton branded with an inscription in Persian, and in the same language he wrote in the visitors' book a record of his visit, of which this is a translation:—"During my visit to Manchester I have gone through these works with pleasure, and I write my name in this book as a souvenir of my visit." The return was by Regent's-road, Egerton-road, Chester-road, Deansgate, Great Bridgewater-street, Oxford-street, Portland-street, Piccadilly, and London-road, to the railway station. The special train left the station at five o'clock on the return to Trentham, the escort of cavalry and the guard of honour of the Fusiliers giving a military salute, and the spectators, who thronged every foot of the platform, giving the Shah a parting cheer. His Majesty reached Trentham on his return from Manchester at six o'clock, having come back early, that there might be some hours of daylight for the enjoyment of the gardens.

The Shah returned to London from the Duke of Sutherland's mansion in Staffordshire on Saturday morning, and went, in the afternoon, to the garden party, given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick. The illustrious, noble, and fashionable company at this entertainment was so numerous that a mere list of their names fills nearly three columns of the *Times*. Her Majesty the Queen was there. On Monday morning there was an inspection for his Majesty of the engines and men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under Captain Shaw, in the gardens behind Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon his Majesty went to the Crystal Palace, with nearly all our Princes and Princesses, to see

a special entertainment, consisting of gymnastic performances, the playing of the great fountains, and a display of fireworks. On Tuesday morning the Shah went to see the Tower of London, the Bank of England, and St. Paul's Cathedral; he returned westward, and visited Mr. Gladstone in Carlton House Gardens, the Houses of Parliament, sitting at the time, and Westminster Abbey. On Wednesday the Shah paid his farewell visit to the Queen at Windsor; and he now departs from amongst us, taking France next in his grand tour of Europe. We shall give some illustrations of this week's proceedings.

The Earl of Carysfoot has substantiated his claim to vote for representative peers for Ireland.

The Hon. A. H. Thesiger has been made a Q.C. The learned gentleman goes the home circuit.

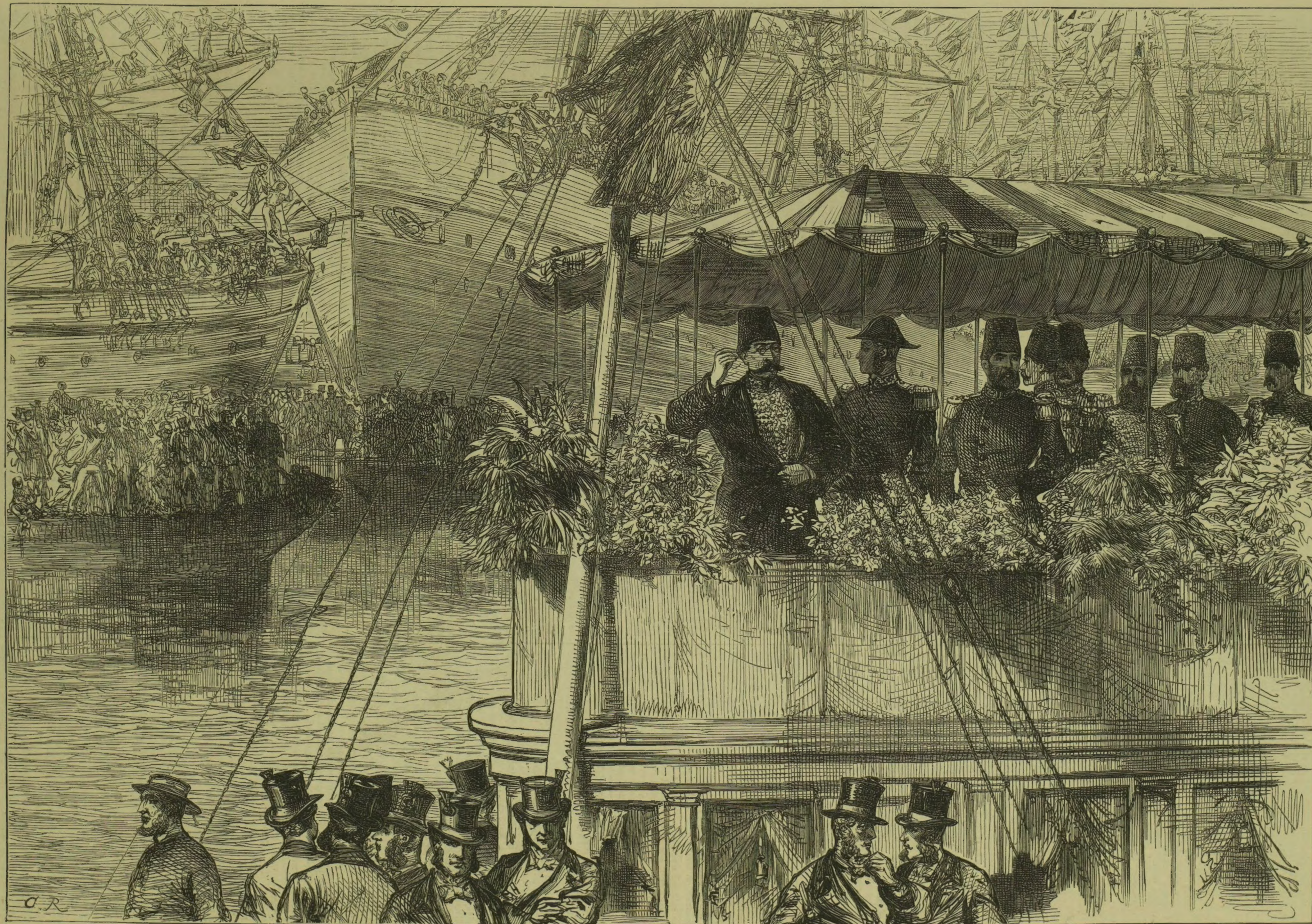
The Lord Lieutenancy of Berwickshire, vacant by the death of Lord Marjoribanks will, it is said, be conferred on the Earl of Haddington.

Some constituents of Baron Meyer de Rothschild have presented to him a painting representing the eastern side of Folkestone, the cliff, the harbour, and luggers.

The threatened strike of 8000 weavers in the Burnley district has been averted by the acceptance of an offer from the masters. In some cases the wages offered are higher, in others lower than the Blackburn wages, according to the standard list; but the secretary of the Weavers' Association states that the average will be about equal.—Nearly 1000 men employed in the engineering trades in Sheffield are out on strike for a minimum advance of 2s. weekly upon their present wages, together with extra pay for overtime and out work.—The Oldham Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association held a meeting on Tuesday, and refused to admit the representatives of the operatives to another conference on the subject of an advance of minders' wages. The operatives have resolved to hold district meetings for the purpose of explaining the grounds on which their demand is based.



THE SHAH ON THE THAMES: EMBARKING AT THE TOWER FOR THE WEST INDIA DOCK AND GREENWICH.



THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE WEST INDIA DOCK.

FINE ARTS.

Messrs. Holloway and Son, the well-known printsellers, have just published a volume of engravings which reflects great credit on their enterprise, bearing in mind how uncertain it is that any work of the kind will now win remunerative appreciation in this country, however admirable the artistic skill engaged on it, however great the labour and outlay involved in its production. The publication we refer to is intended to form a suite to the similar work recently published in Paris, entitled "Les Collections Célèbres d'Œuvres d'Art en France." The present volume, called "Works of Art in the Collections of England," consists of fifty folio plates, drawn by Edouard Lièvre, and engraved by Bracquemond, Courty, Flameng, Greux, L'Hermite, Le Rat, J. Lièvre, Muselle, Rajon, Randall, and Valentin. The subjects comprise, among many others, specimens of ancient bronzes, Persian ware, crystals, Cellini and other metal-work, Henri Deux ware, Oriental and English china, Renaissance wood and ivory carving, Oriental cloisonné and Limoges enamels, repoussé armour, jade carving, and majolica ware. The specimens are, for the most part, judiciously selected either for their beauty, their rarity, or typical character. A few are from well-known sources, such as the collections of her Majesty, the British and South Kensington Museums; but the great majority are from private collections. The selection has, in consequence, proportionate novelty of interest to the general public. Among the illustrations are some of the choicest treasures in the collections of Barons Rothschild, Lord Overstone, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Dudley C. Marjoribanks, and Messrs. Holford, Magniac, A. Morrison, A. Barker, J. Malcolm, J. Henderson, S. Addington, A. Fountaine, &c. Some idea is thereby afforded of the unrivalled wealth of works of art in private hands in this country. The volume is precious indeed, if only for the comprehensive representation which it affords of the arts of ornamentation in all ages. It is, however, from its illustrations of the present French school of etching that the publication derives its principal art-value. *Objets d'art*, similar to those depicted, may be seen in our public loan and permanent exhibitions, but no such volume of etchings has hitherto been published in England. It will have been seen, from the names we have quoted, that the plates include examples of many of the principal etchers of Paris. The French now enjoy a distinction in this fascinating branch of art similar to that attained by our engravers when "pure line" and mezzotint flourished among us. An inspection of these plates should convince our amateur practitioners and critics of etching that the art is susceptible of infinitely greater development than the loose, haphazard scratching which they find so clever and "suggestive." In every one of these plates will be found accurate draughtsmanship, complete modelling and light and shade, exquisitely precise elaboration of detail, and, above all, perhaps, consummate truth in the rendering of textures—a quality essential as regards the objects chosen for representation, to which etching, in skilful hands, lends itself with incomparable felicity. The sharpness and hardness of metal, the apparent softness of jade, the translucency of crystal, the lustre of majolica, the glaze of china or of Limoges enamel, and the dull surface of Oriental cloisonné work, the polish of ivory, the less hard surface of wood, are all discriminated with the nicest fidelity. In short, it is seldom that a work capable of affording such pure artistic pleasure, alike by the beauty of its execution and of the objects illustrated, has been brought under our notice. We may add that the whole of the plates, framed, may be inspected at Messrs. Holloway's new galleries, in Bedford-street, Strand.

The colossal equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, upon which Mr. Foley has been engaged some years, has been successfully cast, and is now erected for temporary exhibition in the lower part of Waterloo-place, previous to its being shipped to Calcutta, where (on the Esplanade before Government House) it will form a worthy pendant to the same sculptor's noble statue of Lord Hardinge—which was similarly exhibited to the London public in the old courtyard of Burlington House, previous to being forwarded to its destination. We are engraving the statue of Sir James Outram, and shall therefore have another opportunity of describing a work that will certainly rank as one of the finest pieces of sculpture of our day. We are glad to announce also that the eminent sculptor has nearly completed the great statue of the Prince Consort for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park.

An extraordinary blunder, as we think, is about to be perpetrated in the new National Gallery. Mr. E. M. Barry strongly advocated the use of ornamental tiles for the flooring, but instead of allowing the appointed architect, who is surely the most competent to decide, to follow his own judgment in this matter of detail, he has been directed (according to a statement by Mr. Ayrton to the House of Commons) to supply a wooden flooring. Now, it is obvious that encaustic tiling, being non-inflammable, is a perfectly safe substance to be placed near any warming apparatus, nor can it be ignited superficially; and when we remember how many public and private buildings have been destroyed through the contiguity of heating pipes to timber joists, or by the ignition otherwise of the wooden flooring, we are amazed that any wood should be needlessly introduced into a structure intended to contain our priceless national works of art. From experience at the Alexandra and Crystal Palaces, it is evident that the danger of fire may exist where least suspected; and doubtless the destruction caused at Muswell-hill and Sydenham was accelerated and extended by the use of wood in the flooring and elsewhere.

We have already announced the appointment by her Majesty's Commissioners for the London International Exhibitions of Mr. H. Cole as acting commissioner, with a salary of £1000 a year and a share in the profits of each annual exhibition. This appointment is to be followed by Mr. Cole's retirement from his post at the South Kensington Museum—a report of which was prematurely circulated some time back. A movement is on foot to present a testimonial to Mr. Cole on his retirement from the office he has so long and actively filled in the South Kensington Museum.

The Queen has bestowed her patronage on an exhibition of works of art to be held in Aberdeen in August. Her Majesty has also placed at the disposal of the committee several works in various departments of art in her collection at Windsor. Owners of works of art in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine will likewise contribute.

A full-length portrait of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of South Australia, by Mr. Sydney Hodges, commissioned by the inhabitants of the colony for the New University building at Adelaide, is being exhibited in the Australian Court of the International Exhibition.

A memorial of the late Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., Constable of the Tower, by Mr. E. J. Physick, has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

We understand that the drawings and sketches of the late Mr. Edwin Weedon (for twenty-five years marine artist to this paper) will be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson on Thursday next, July 10.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The six repetition performances of last week (already specified) were followed by "La Sonnambula," with Mdle. Albani as Amina—for the last time this season—on Monday; and "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Mdle. Smerschi as Adina, on Tuesday, for the first time this season.

On Thursday the long-promised Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamants de la Couronne" was to be brought out, with Madame Adelina Patti as Caterina. Our comment on this event must necessarily be deferred until next week. The opera was announced for repetition this (Saturday) evening, "Marta," having been promised for Friday.

Next week—the last but two of the season at this establishment—will commence with a repetition of "Il Trovatore;" "Le Nozze di Figaro" being promised for Tuesday, with Mdle. Albani's first performance of the character of the Countess.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Last week's performances here were also repetitions of operas as previously given. This week commenced with the third representation of "Mignon," followed, on Tuesday, by "Il Trovatore," on Thursday by "Rigoletto;" Norma being announced for to-night—forming, again, a series of repetitions.

On Monday "Faust" is to be repeated, and on Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" is to be given, for the first time this season.

The production of Balfe's posthumous opera—Italianised as "Il Talismano"—will be the next specialty here.

Yesterday (Friday) week, Prince Poniatowski gave his annual concert—this time in Drury Lane Theatre, the principal artists of Mr. Mapleson's opera company having contributed to a series of varied performances which also included (between the parts) Madame Ristori's recitation of the fifth canto of "Francesca da Rimini." The concert commenced with Prince Poniatowski's Mass in F, of which work we spoke in detail when noticing its original production. The solos in the mass were sung by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Campanini and Agnesi; the two first-named artists, Madame Nilsson, MM. Capoul and Naudin, Signor Rota, and others having contributed to the miscellaneous selection which formed the second part of the concert. Signor Li Calsi and Prince Poniatowski alternately conducted.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season (postponed for a week) is announced for this (Saturday) morning, with a programme including the co-operation of the principal singers of the Royal Italian Opera.

The fourth grand concert at the Albert Hall, given with the co-operation of the artists of Her Majesty's Opera, also takes place to-day, having likewise been postponed for a week.

The fête given at the Crystal Palace on Monday—on the occasion of the visit of the Shah of Persia—included a miscellaneous concert, which took place on the Handel orchestra. The programme consisted chiefly of familiar music, the solo singers having been Mdle. Marimon, Madame Irene de Sassi, M. Naudin, and Signori Urio and Foli. The specialties of the occasion were—a "Persian Love Song," for female chorus and band; and a characteristic orchestral piece, entitled "Kurroglou." Both these are adaptations, by Mr. Manns: the former from a movement in Glinka's Russian opera, "Rustan and Ludmilla," with English text supplied by Mr. Sutherland Edwards; the latter derived from a national air given by Mr. Carl Engel in his work "On the Study of National Music"—the theme being associated with traditions of a celebrated Persian bandit minstrel named "Kurroglou." In the performances of the day the choir and band of the Crystal Palace were largely reinforced from various sources, several military bands having contributed greatly to the effect of the full pieces. Mr. Manns conducted with his invariable efficiency.

The second year's "National Music Meetings" at the Crystal Palace (established by Mr. Willert Beale) were inaugurated on Wednesday by formal preliminary proceedings, in preparation for the public competitions. These commenced on Thursday, and are to be continued to-day (Saturday), and on Tuesday and Thursday next—the distribution of prizes, followed by a grand concert and other proceedings, being announced for July 12. Of the first three days' competitions we must speak next week.

The annual festival of the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society—conducted by Mr. John Hullah—took place, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week included those of Mr. Sydney Smith and Mdle. Carreno, well-known pianists; Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist; M. Jules Lefort, the accomplished baritone; and Signor Arditi, whom it is scarcely necessary to characterise as one of the few thoroughly competent operatic conductors of the day. M. Van Biene, the skilful violoncellist of Her Majesty's Opera, announces a matinée, to take place to-day (Saturday), at Tavistock House.

On Monday next the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society will end with the eighth concert of this year's series.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The French plays still command the attention of an important and intelligent class of playgoers. The "Maison Neuve" of Victorien Sardou was produced on Monday for the first time in England. This celebrated comedy is in five acts, and was brought out in 1866, in Paris. Though called a comedy, it partakes more of the nature of drama. It affords, however, another opportunity for the display of Mdle. Desclée's peculiar talent. It also abounds in very strong situations, and some of the scenes are hazardous. M. Daubray, who has not appeared for three years, played the part of the old-fashioned Bourgeois de Paris with great unction. M. Didier, in the modern type of the ci-devant jeune homme, in spite of the caricature, was excellent.

GAIETY.

The extraordinary talents of Mr. George Conquest, both as an actor and an acrobat, which now for many seasons have made the Grecian pantomime a series of marvels, naturally raised a desire that these extraordinary feats of agility and exhibitions of histrionic power should be brought before a West-End audience and submitted to the test of the highest judgment. This trial of wit and athletic ingenuity has been long announced, and on Monday the first performance took place. To give due effect to the design, a new drama, written by Paul Meritt and Henry Spry, has been constructed, affording in the early acts scope for acting, and in the latter opportunity for pantomimic effects. It is called "Snæ Fell"—a wild place in which an old sexton and custodian of the ruins is supposed, during a fit of delirium tremens, to see a vision in a dream. These ruins are near his dwelling in Mona's isle, and here certain fairy revels are performed, an elaborate ballet being provided, in which Mdle. Ada sustains the part of première danseuse. Here the wonderful

head in which Mr. Conquest is wont to hide his diminished form is introduced, and is made to display the results of mechanical contrivance in an entirely unprecedented manner. The initial act is devoted to acting, showing how Dan Duxford is given up to drink, and how Nicholas Flinton (Mr. G. H. Macdermott), a supposed physician, tempts him to suspect his wife, whose brother has returned unknown to himself, and been wandering with his sister among the ruins. Miss Loseby personates the suffering wife, and her sufferings are pathetically pronounced. To Dan's inebriety and jealousy Mr. Conquest does full justice; and his son, as a Manx youth and the tea-spirit Robur, is seen in acrobatic business to follow admirably in his father's steps. As a spectacle, the whole affair is superb, and the music, by Mr. Oscar H. Barrett, is of rare excellence.

Miss Clive was to have performed on the morning of Saturday at the Queen's some selections of "Romeo and Juliet," but was unable to appear owing to an attack of rheumatism. In the evening the part of Constance was sustained by Miss Cooper, who undertook the task at short notice.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week we made a few remarks upon the general features of the Stockbridge meeting, dwelling particularly upon the importance of its two-year-old races. These contests were as interesting as ever, and Lemnos, Couronne de Fer, and Mr. Winkle are a trio which, we doubt not, will worthily maintain the fame of the Stockbridge youngsters. Lemnos especially, seeing how he beat Couronne de Fer at Ascot, would seem to be a particularly smart colt, though, for our part, we are not quite satisfied with the result of that race, and shall rather expect to see the tables turned when the two rivals next oppose each other. Mr. Bruton's colt is bred quite to order, being an own brother to that excellent mare Frivolity, and was very highly tried by his trainer before he was so unexpectedly defeated in his first essay by his stable companion, Tomahawk. That, indeed, was a dreadful "upset," and how it was accomplished by such a second-rate creature must for ever remain a mystery. However, other good animals have been defeated by their inferiors in their maiden race—as, for example, Dundee, Kingcraft, Favonius, and Sterling; and no doubt some horses, like men, are nervous on a first appearance. Before parting from Stockbridge we cannot help remarking how very bare the programme would have been stripped of the two-year-old contests and the Cup. Really the handicaps and selling races which form the padding of the card are quite contemptible, inferior to the "sport" which can be seen any day at Croydon or Kingsbury, and altogether unworthy of this old historic meeting. Half-mile scurries have, perhaps, their hidden use; but it is quite certain that those who originally laid out Stockbridge racecourse did not contemplate that it would one day become a battle-ground for tenth-rate crocks, struggling one with another to show which can exhibit the greatest deficiency of stamina in the shortest distance of ground. The meeting of the week has, of course, been the July meeting, the pleasantest, if the least exciting, of all the Newmarket gatherings. Ecoussais, of course, had it all his own way in the July Stakes, and we are more than ever convinced that nothing will get near him as a two-year-old, though we certainly share the prevalent doubt whether his fore legs are sufficiently strong to stand the strain of a preparation for the Derby. Prince Charlie won a handicap over the T.Y.C. with 10 st. on his back, giving exactly a stone to Blenheim, and beating him by a head—a wonderful performance. Achievement and Lady Elizabeth had each a very pretty turn of speed in their time, but neither would have had the slightest chance with the Prince, who is, beyond all doubt, the fastest horse ever foaled. The Gladiator Stakes was carried off by a colt of Mr. Merry's by Scottish Chief out of Lady Dot, a handsome youngster sure to be heard of by-and-by in the Derby betting.

The second day at Henley was decidedly tame, as the various races were virtually over so far from home that the finishes excited no interest. Gulston and Long, however, created a great sensation in the race for the Silver Goblets, by proving utterly unequal to hold their own against Trower and Knollys, who, to the surprise of everybody, ran right away from them. The London men were, no doubt, feeling the effects of the hard work they had done during the regatta; but still, looking to their previous performances, they should have been able to make a better fight of it. The Grand Challenge Cup fell to the London eight, which proved much too strong for the Eton boys; the Diamond Sculls to Mr. Dicker, a very promising novice; and the Thames Challenge Cup to the Thames Rowing Club, whilst the Visitors and the Wyfold Cups were respectively carried off by the Irish crews. The Irishmen were in great force this year, and the Kingstown Harbour crew, especially, was a remarkably good one, possibly the fastest four on the river.

The first of the annual contests between the amateur and professional cricketers took place at the Oval last week—the Gentlemen v. Players of the South—and resulted in an easy victory for the former, who won the match by eight wickets. It may be said to have been secured by the two Graces, as Mr. W. G. Grace scored 134 runs, and his brother 74, not out—pretty well for one day's work. The Gentlemen and Players again met last Monday, this time at Lord's, and the latter had the pleasure of fielding out for the whole day, as their opponents completely defied all the bowling that could be brought against them, scoring a total of 278 for the loss of only five wickets. Of this number the invincible Mr. Grace contributed more than half, carrying out his bat for the day for the magnificent score of 151 runs. The match was ultimately won by the Gentlemen in one innings with 55 runs to spare, their total reaching 315, while the Players in their two innings only scored 260. The cricket-match between Lancashire and Yorkshire closed on Tuesday evening, Yorkshire winning by 64 runs.

The second of the annual contests between the amateur athletes of the North and South of England took place at Lillie Bridge last Saturday, and proved, as it was feared, a very hollow affair for the South. Indeed, the Northerners only won the quarter; for which, however, they ran first and second, and divided the half mile; all the other prizes falling to their opponents. Scott won the three-mile race very easily in 15 min. 34 sec.; and Slade scored just as decided a victory in the mile, which he covered in 4 min. 30 sec. A match at the last-named distance between these two celebrities would be as interesting as the famous Scott-Chinnery race, a year or two ago; but we suppose it cannot be arranged.

The crops over the entire north of Ireland are reported to look unusually well. Flax, which is naturally regarded with great interest in Ulster, in consequence of its close connection with the staple trade of the province, is remarkably promising.

A procession of Good Templars, two miles and a half long, promenaded the streets of Bristol on Monday, from Queen-square to the Zoological Gardens, Clifton. There were 8000 Good Templars in the procession, and nearly 20,000 at the gardens. On Tuesday the Good Templars' Conference began, and continued during the week.

CHESS.

Lord Shaftesbury distributed the prizes, yesterday week, to the boys of the training-ship *Chichester*, moored off Greenwich. His Lordship afterwards gave the boys an address, in which he recommended them to read Southey's "Life of Nelson." Addressing the visitors present, Lord Shaftesbury said every one had a great interest in maintaining such institutions as the *Chichester*, because they would be the means of manning the Navy with British seamen instead of Swedes, Germans, and Italians. What was wanted was the real article—an article of British growth—who could be trusted in the hour of England's need.—The lads on board the *Varspite*, the training-ship of the Marine Society, lying off Charlton, underwent their annual inspection on Monday, in the presence of Admiral Sir Brooke Middleton and an interested company of visitors. After several manœuvres in which the lads greatly distinguished themselves, prizes were presented by the gallant Admiral.

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